

REPORT

OF

PROCEEDINGS

UNDER

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

FOR THE YEAR

1903.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



DUBLIN :

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To

HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM HUMBLE, EARL OF DUDLEY,
Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I am directed by the Vice-President to submit to Your Excellency the Report of Proceedings under the Diseases of Animals Acts for the year 1903.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's faithful Servant,

T. P. GILL,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION-STREET,
DUBLIN, 20th May, 1904.

DUBLIN CASTLE,
25th May, 1904.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Report of Proceedings under the Diseases of Animals Act for the year 1903.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

THE SECRETARY,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

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PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE DISEASES OF
ANIMALS ACTS.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1903.

1. LEGISLATION.

A further advance in connection with Diseases of Animals legislation was made in 1903 by the Act of Parliament conferring additional powers in relation to Sheep Scab, which received the Royal Assent on 14th August last. This Act extends to Ireland as well as to Great Britain, and reference to the scope of its provisions will be found in the subsequent section of this statement dealing with Sheep Scab.

Of minor legislation in the form of Orders, made in Ireland by the Department, under the Diseases of Animals Acts, the record for 1903 is comparatively small. Apart from some instruments of a transitory character relating to the importation of certain dogs, the only fresh Orders made during that year were—

- (a.) An Order in regard to Swine Fever, entitled "The Dublin Swine Fever Order of 1903;" and
- (b.) Two local Orders for the muzzling of dogs, which were subsequently revoked.

Further particulars bearing on (a) and (b) will be found at pages 9 and 12 respectively,

As is customary in these annual statements, a list giving the dates and titles of all Orders in force in Ireland under the Diseases of Animals Acts at the close of the year will be found at page 36.

2. DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

No additions were made during 1903 to the list of maladies to be dealt with under the Diseases of Animals Acts in Ireland, which stood at the close of the year as follows:—

Cattle Plague,
Foot-and-Mouth Disease,
Pleuro-Pneumonia,
Swine Fever,
Rabies,
Anthrax,
Sheep Pox,
Sheep Scab,
Glanders,
Parasitic Mange.

The question of scheduling two further diseases, viz., White Scour in calves, and Epizootic Lymphangitis in horses, received some attention during the year; but in neither instance did

circumstances admit of a final decision on the point being arrived at before the year terminated.

The history of the year, so far as the various diseases actually scheduled are concerned, is summarised by the following Table showing, in respect of each kind of animal, the total number in the country, the diseases to which the animals are liable, and the number of outbreaks of these diseases that were recorded as having occurred in 1903. The corresponding figures for 1902 are included for purposes of comparison.

Kind of Animals.	Total Number of each kind of Animals in Ireland in 1903.	Scheduled Diseases to which such Animals are liable.	Number of Outbreaks of each Disease among such Animals in the year		Total Number of each kind of Animals in Ireland in 1902.
			1903.	1902	
Cattle, . . .	4,664,112	Cattle Plague,	-	-	4,782,321
		Foot-and-Mouth Disease,	-	-	
		Pleuro-Pneumonia,	-	-	
		Rabies,	-	-	
		Anthrax,	4	-	
Sheep, . . .	3,914,064	Foot-and-Mouth Disease,	-	-	4,215,865
		Rabies,	-	-	
		Anthrax,	-	-	
		Sheep Pox,	-	-	
		Sheep Scab,	635	613	
Swine, . . .	1,383,516	Foot-and-Mouth Disease,	-	-	1,327,610
		Swine Fever,	175	106	
		Rabies,	-	-	
		Anthrax,	-	-	
Goats, . . .	299,129	Foot-and-Mouth Disease,	-	-	303,654
		Rabies,	-	-	
		Anthrax,	-	-	
		Rabies,	-	-	
Horses, Asses, and Mules, . . .	868,782	Anthrax,	-	-	852,024
		Glanders or Farcy,	5	10	
		Parasitic Mange,	195	161	
		Rabies,	2	-	
Dogs, . . .	445,750	Rabies,	2	-	432,900
	11,698,884		1,636	950	11,914,274

It will be seen from the above table that disease—though kept at a low level—has been slightly more prevalent in 1903 than in the preceding year. The increase is principally in the parasitic diseases, i.e., Scab in Sheep and Mange in horses, and it is probable, so far as these maladies are concerned, that the climatic conditions prevailing during the year rather tended to foster their propagation.

A gratifying fact disclosed by the table is that the cattle of the country have, throughout the year, continued practically immune from the more serious contagious diseases, only 4 outbreaks of one such disease—Anthrax—having been recorded as occurring among those animals during that period.

Diseases of sheep and swine, both in 1902 and 1903, were represented by only one disease in each case, viz., Scab in sheep and Swine Fever in swine, the total number of outbreaks having been, however, somewhat higher for 1903 than the previous year.

Of the two diseases recorded as having attacked horses, the more dangerous, Glanders, was comparatively rare, only five outbreaks having been confirmed in 1903, which number is half that dealt with in the preceding year. Parasitic Mange, as already pointed out, has rather increased, but nevertheless attained only a moderate degree of prevalence.

The re-appearance during 1903 of Rabies, of which disease no outbreak had occurred in Ireland in 1902, is rather inexplicable. Only two cases of Rabies were, however, recorded in 1903; and the fact that the most recent of these occurred so far back as June last, gives fair ground for hope that the measures taken proved adequate to prevent the spread of the disease.

Finally, the general aspects of the foregoing Table may be summed up by pointing out that there are four of the scheduled diseases, viz., Cattle Plague, Foot and Mouth Disease, Pleuro-Pneumonia and Sheep Pox for which the record in 1903 is nil, as, indeed, it has been for long periods; while, of the remaining diseases, the total number of outbreaks represents no higher proportion over the entire year than one for every 11,000 animals.

Scab in sheep is the most widely spread of the maladies at present dealt with under the Diseases of Animals Acts, outbreaks having been reported during 1903 from nearly every county in Ireland. The total number of outbreaks confirmed was 655, an increase of 42 as compared with the number in the preceding year. In not less than 25 per cent. of the outbreaks the disease was detected as the result of enquiry or of police observation, the owners of the affected animals having failed to make any report of the matter. Such a state of affairs suggests that the disease is much more prevalent than appears to be the case, but there are some circumstances which tend to show that such a conclusion, while no doubt justified to a certain extent, should not be pressed too far. Large numbers of sheep are exported annually from Ireland to Great Britain. They are subjected to veterinary examination by Inspectors of the Department prior to shipment, and Scab is seldom discovered among them. There is also a considerable amount of examination of sheep at fairs by Inspectors of Local Authorities, but only in comparatively few instances do fresh cases of the disease thus come to light; and furthermore, the enquiries so far made in connection with particular

outbreaks, have not very often resulted in the discovery of new centres of disease. The general position appears to be such as to afford reasonable hope that the Act which was passed in 1903 to confer additional powers for dealing with this disease, will, when brought fully into operation, be attended with satisfactory results. This Act provides means of dealing comprehensively with possible sources of infection, by enabling Orders to be made through which the periodical treatment by effective dipping of all sheep, and not merely those that are actually infected or suspected, can be secured. The Act also gives further powers for the examination of sheep as well as powers to Local Authorities to provide facilities for dipping.

Before this Act was passed a Committee, on which the Department, as well as Irish farming interests, are represented, was appointed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries of Great Britain to inquire into and report upon the following practical and scientific points connected with sheep dipping which it was considered required further elucidation, viz. :—

- (1.) The composition and essential constituents of efficient dips and other preparations for the treatment and dressing of sheep, and their effect upon the animal treated or dressed, and upon the parasites and other organisms, for the destruction of which they are used.
- (2.) The methods in which such dips and other preparations should be employed, and the appliances and facilities requisite for the purpose.
- (3.) The times and intervals at which sheep should be treated or dressed, regard being had:—
 - (a) to the life-history and characteristics of the sheep scab *acarus*, and of the other parasites and organisms of sheep which require external treatment; and
 - (b) to the practical conditions under which sheep-farming is carried on in various parts of the United Kingdom.

The Committee have, it is understood, nearly completed their investigations, and action as regards the issue of Orders under the recent Act has been deferred until their Report has been presented and considered.

Meanwhile the Department assist, as far as possible, the Local Authorities in dealing with outbreaks of Sheep Scab, in accordance with the regulations at present in operation for the prevention of the spread of the disease. The Inspectors of Local Authorities are stimulated to exercise their powers for securing the proper treatment of restricted sheep and the due cleansing and disinfection of places where outbreaks have occurred; enquiries are instituted as to the health of sheep found to have had any recent association or connection with flocks among which disease has appeared; and prosecutions of persons failing to report disease, or otherwise offending against the existing regulations are arranged for. The successful prosecutions under the Sheep Scab (Ireland) Order in the year 1903, reached a total of 205, and resulted in the infliction of fines to the aggregate amount of £172 2s. 2d., besides costs.

In the year 1903 the stock of swine in Ireland exceeded that of the preceding year by 55,906. This is a factor that may partly help to explain the slight extent to which, as will be seen from the following figures, the total of Swine Fever outbreaks last year rose above the low level to which they had been brought in 1902:—

Year.	Number of Swine-Fever Outbreaks recorded.
1897,	421
1898,	319
1899,	321
1900,	233
1901,	220
1902,	166
1903,	175

Fuller statistics respecting Swine Fever in Ireland in 1903 and previous years will be found in the tables at pages 56 *et seq.* The report of the Chief Inspector of the Veterinary Branch, *vide* pages 14 to 27 gives also detailed particulars of the operations undertaken by the Inspection Staff of the Branch during the past year in dealing with this disease under the statutory powers conferred on the Department. It may, however, be well to mention here that a question which engaged much attention in the latter part of 1903 was that of the need for some special regulations in regard to the movement of swine to and from the Dublin Market. Owing to its position and importance swine are brought to this market from a very wide area. There is consequently a danger, should infection be prevalent, of the Market becoming a centre from which disease might radiate unless suitable precautions against such a risk were adopted. After careful consideration it was decided that advantage would accrue if it were made a necessary condition for admission of swine to the Market that they should be accompanied by a Declaration in prescribed terms, signed by the owner of the swine or his agent, and countersigned by a member of the Police Force of the locality from which the swine had come. Under such Declaration movement of swine to the Market would be practicable only when the animals had been not less than 28 days on the premises from which it was sought to send them; but, as this requirement would frequently exclude swine belonging to dealers, it was felt that an alternative and modified Form of Declaration should be permitted to be used by any dealer who obtained from the Department a special licence entitling him to this concession, and who undertook to comply with the condition under which such special licence would alone be granted, *viz.*, that he should keep, to the satisfaction of the police in the locality where he resides, a register of the names and addresses of all persons from whom he buys or to whom he sells swine. By this means full inquiry as to the previous history of any swine disposed of by him at the market would become feasible.

It was further decided that no swine should be allowed to be moved from the market except under licence, and subject to prescribed conditions varying according to the purpose of the

intended movement. Knowledge of the destinations of all swine dispersed from the market to places in Ireland would in this way be fully secured, and, where the swine were not for slaughter, restrictions would come into force providing for their detention and isolation for 28 days at the place to which they had been taken.

A final precaution deemed requisite was some provision regulating sales outside the market which would preclude dealers from evading the foregoing requirements by hawking swine through the streets of Dublin for sale.

As will be readily understood, a system of regulations of this character affecting so many persons and entailing so much interference with the customary course of trade could only be established after much preliminary arrangement; but, through the ready co-operation of the authorities concerned, all difficulties were overcome, and the Order embodying the desired regulations, entitled "The Dublin Swine Fever Order of 1903," was finally passed on 22nd December, 1903. A subsequent interval was, of course, necessary before it could come into operation. The 1st February, 1904, was the date selected, and the experience since gained shows that the Order is working smoothly, and is likely to be attended with satisfactory results.

One other matter in connection with Swine Fever to which a large share of attention was devoted during 1903 was that of the enforcement by the Local Authorities of the provisions contained in the Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1901 regarding the cleansing and disinfection of lairs used for swine, of premises, vehicles, crates, &c., used by swine dealers in connection with their business of pig dealing, and of vehicles, crates, &c., in use by persons hired to carry swine upon highways or thoroughfares. A considerable amount of correspondence on this subject took place with the Local Authorities, and many reports by their Inspectors relative to the observance of the Order in their respective districts were obtained, and steps for securing compliance with the Order were taken where the reports showed that its provisions were disregarded.

There is nothing special to record in regard to Glanders during 1903. Only five fresh outbreaks

Glanders.

took place in that year, all in the province of Ulster. It will be seen from the subjoined figures that the outbreaks in Ireland for the past ten years have scarcely exceeded an average of seven per annum:—

Year.	No. of Outbreaks.
1894,	13
1895,	5
1896,	7
1897,	1
1898,	6
1899,	9
1900,	10
1901,	5
1902,	10
1903,	5

These figures afford favourable testimony to the efficacy of the steps taken in connection with each outbreak for guarding against the extension of the disease. The possible introduction of fresh sources of infection by means of animals imported from other countries is a contingency, however, that must not be overlooked.

The record of outbreaks of Parasitic Mange, which became a scheduled disease in Ireland in August, 1899, shows, on the whole, an upward tendency, the figures for the broken portion of 1899 and the four succeeding years being as follows:—

Year.	No. of Outbreaks.
1899 (part of),	57
1900,	108
1901,	174
1902,	161
1903,	195

It is possible, that, as previously suggested, adverse climatic conditions may have contributed in part to the increase in the number of outbreaks in 1903 over 1902.

The proportion of instances of failure, on the part of owners, to report cases of the disease continues to be regrettably high. Indeed, in one out of every three outbreaks recorded in 1903 the detection of the disease was due to information from other sources than the owner of the affected animal. That there should be so strong a tendency towards concealment of outbreaks is not difficult to understand, when it is remembered that notification of the disease results in the imposition of restrictions on the movement of the animal affected, and consequent inconvenience and loss of earning power to the owner; but the failure to report the disease no doubt largely neutralises the good results attained in dealing with properly notified cases. The mischief liable to be wrought by the neglect of owners to bring the existence of the disease under the notice of the prescribed authorities is very great, as a horse suffering from Parasitic Mange, if it escapes restrictions, is almost sure to continue to be moved to and fro on the public highways, thus becoming a travelling source of infection.

There were 67 successful prosecutions in 1903 for offences against the Parasitic Mange Order; but the fines inflicted did not amount in the aggregate to more than £26. It is to be feared that while penalties remain on the whole so moderate, their deterrent effect must be largely discounted.

Four outbreaks of Anthrax were recorded as having occurred in Ireland in 1903. The animals attacked were all cattle. The outbreaks took place in districts rather widely separated, viz., one each in the provinces of Munster and Connaught, and two in separate counties in Ulster. In all eleven animals died

in connection with these outbreaks. The source of an Anthrax outbreak is often difficult to determine: and in none of the outbreaks which occurred in 1903 could the origin of the disease be adequately accounted for.

The hope that Rabies, of which the last previously recorded outbreak in Ireland took place in the early part of 1901, had been altogether eradicated from this country, was not fully realised as two further cases of the disease were notified in the summer of 1903. One of these occurred on 17th June in the town of Sligo, the other about a fortnight later at Roundfield, Monivea, Co. Galway. An experimental investigation was carried out in each case, with results tending to the conclusion that Rabies had existed. Notwithstanding the fullest local inquiry, however, nothing throwing light on the origin of the outbreak could be ascertained in either instance, nor did it appear that any person or animal had been bitten by the dogs declared affected. Orders for securing the muzzling and control of dogs in the localities where the cases appeared were issued in due course, and were kept in force for several months. They were then withdrawn, and over ten months have now elapsed without confirmation of any further outbreak.

(3.) TRANSIT OF ANIMALS AND THE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF ANIMALS.

Though showing a reduction as compared with the exceptional figures of 1902, the total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine exports from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man in 1903 were, as will be seen from the following summary, above the average of those for the five years ending 1901:—

	Exports in 1903.
Cattle,	898,536
Sheep,	828,580
Swine,	569,920
Total,	2,297,036
Average annual exports for five years ended 1901,	2,246,848

Notwithstanding the extent of the movement of stock in Ireland in 1903, complaints to the Department of improper treatment of animals in transit were comparatively few. Encouraging proof is thus afforded of the continued efficiency of the system of supervision maintained throughout this country in connection with animal transit. Such supervision is exercised by

- (a.) A Staff of Travelling Inspectors employed by the Department, who visit Railway Stations and Fairs and bring to notice any points in respect of which representations may be necessary with a view to having the arrangements improved. More detailed particulars bearing on the work of this Staff will be found in the report of the Superintending Travelling Inspector at pages 28 to 34.

- (b.) The Police, who attend at the loading banks at Railway Stations on occasions when the more important fairs are held, to maintain order and check ill-treatment of the animals during the process of loading; and
- (c.) The Department's Ship Inspection Staff at the ports who see that proper conditions of shipment and stowage, as prescribed in the transit regulations, are observed in the case of all animals embarked for exportation.

The detailed statistics given in the tables at pages 70 to 93, respecting both exports and imports in connection with the Irish live stock traffic, do not call for much additional comment. The exports of horses, though higher by some 2,500 than in 1902, show a considerable decrease as compared with the numbers exported a few years previously. Concurrently with this decline there has been a marked increase in the number of horses imported into this country, and if the three completed years since the end of 1900 be compared with the five years preceding it appears that there has been an average reduction of not far from 13,000 annually in the number of horses exported, and an annual increase of nearly 3,000 in the number imported. One cause for this increased importation may be the substitution of electric for horse traction on tramway systems in Great Britain in later years, a circumstance which led to many animals of the dispersed tramway studs being brought to this country for sale by auction.

The cattle and swine imports in 1903 were, as has been the case for a number of years past, practically limited to animals specially required for breeding purposes, and were, consequently, comparatively few, the numbers being 666 cattle and 23 swine. The sheep importations were much more considerable, numbering 44,532, an increase of nearly 21,000 on the figure for 1902. The animals so imported are, it appears, mostly hardy breeds of mountain or moorland sheep, which in some parts of Great Britain, and at certain seasons of the year, can be obtained at moderate prices, and which thrive well on being transferred to Irish pastures. When more mature a large proportion of such imported animals is in all probability re-shipped to Great Britain.

Department of Agriculture and
Technical Instruction for Ireland.

Veterinary Branch, Dublin,

May, 1904

REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR, VETERINARY BRANCH.

An increase of nine outbreaks of Swine Fever occurred during the year under review, as compared with 1902, and it might conse-

Swine Fever.

quently be considered that the progress made during the last three or four years, in reducing the disease, has received a slight check; however, this need not be regarded as of a serious character, or as calculated to dishearten those who are engaged in the tedious process of combating this insidious and troublesome disease. The Diagrams and Statistical Returns prepared indicate that the largest proportion of outbreaks still occurs in and about the City of Dublin and the Counties of the Province of Leinster. That province has provided 84 out of a total of 175 outbreaks during the year, and the Province of Munster comes second in the statistical records. If a comparison be made it will be seen that the figures for Leinster are stationary, while there is a decrease in Ulster and Connaught; the increase is consequently made up in the Province of Munster. In further analysing the Returns, it will be observed that whereas during the year 1902 the County of Cork produced 14 outbreaks, for 1903 the number shown is 21; Limerick in 1902 had 9 outbreaks, for 1903, a total of 20 is recorded; and in the South Riding of Tipperary which showed a clear record for 1902, one outbreak occurred in 1903.

The following Table showing the number of outbreaks confirmed during each quarter for some years past is of interest.

[RETURN.

RETURN showing the number of confirmed Outbreaks of Swine Fever in Ireland during each Quarter from 1st January, 1896, to 31st December, 1903.

YEARS.	Quarter ended 31st March.	Quarter ended 30th June.	Quarter ended 30th Sept.	Quarter ended 31st Dec.	Totals.
1896, .	268	240	156	50	723
1897, .	130	132	116	43	421
1898, .	79	104	99	37	319
1899, .	78	106	109	28	321
1900, .	42	80	68	43	233
1901, .	59	66	72	23	220
1902, .	43	49	56	18	166
1903, .	16	52	81	26	175

In dealing with 1903 it will be seen that a considerable decrease is recorded during the first three months of the year; during the quarter ended the 30th of June, an increase of three outbreaks occurred; while in the third quarter the increase is remarkable. This increase will also be observed on the accompanying Diagram showing the variations in the quarterly figures for the past eight years. A reference to this Diagram renders it apparent that the rise in outbreaks has frequently taken place in the third quarter. In the years 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900, however, the highest point was reached in the second quarter of the year. I am at present unable to assign any reasonable explanation of the change which has taken place since 1901, from which year the third quarter (ending the 30th September) has registered the highest statistical point in the matter of recorded outbreaks of the disease.

[TABLE.

The following statement shows by Counties and County Boroughs the geographical distribution of the disease over Ireland generally :—

1903.—SWINE FEVER.

PROVINCES,					Outbreaks Confirmed.	
LEINSTER,	...	...	...	...	84	
MUNSTER,	...	...	...	...	51	
ULSTER,	...	...	...	...	30	
CONNAUGHT,	...	...	...	...	10	
TOTAL,					175	
DISTRICTS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.						
LEINSTER :						
County Borough of Dublin,	...	...	...	...	51	{ North Dublin, 20 South Dublin, 22
" Dublin,	...	...	...	...	14	
" Kildare,	...	...	...	...	2	
" Kilkenny,	...	...	...	...	3	
" Louth,	...	...	...	...	1	
" Meath,	...	...	...	...	1	
Queen's County,	...	...	...	...	1	
County Wexford,	...	...	...	...	8	
" Wicklow,	...	...	...	...	8	
MUNSTER :						
County Cork,	...	...	...	...	21	
" Kerry,	...	...	...	...	8	
" Limerick,	...	...	...	...	20	
" Tipperary, S.R.,	...	...	...	...	1	
" Waterford,	...	...	...	...	1	
ULSTER :						
County Borough of Belfast,	...	...	...	...	10	
" Antrim,	...	...	...	...	3	
" Cavan,	...	...	...	...	9	
" Donegal,	...	...	...	...	1	
" Down,	...	...	...	...	2	
" Fermanagh,	...	...	...	...	2	
" Monaghan,	...	...	...	...	2	
" Tyrone,	...	...	...	...	1	
CONNAUGHT :						
County Galway,	...	...	...	...	6	
" Mayo,	...	...	...	...	3	
" Roscommon,	...	...	...	...	1	
Total,					175	

The increase in the number of outbreaks has been accompanied by an increase in the total amount of compensation paid to owners; and in the average compensation per outbreak. The total amounts of compensation paid to owners for some years past are tabulated hereunder:—

					£	s.	d.
Twelve months ended 31st October, 1896,...					8,433	6	6
" " " " " 1897,...					5,645	15	3
" " " " " 1898,...					5,748	7	5
" " " " " 1899,...					7,248	16	6
" " " " " 1900,...					4,233	1	6
" " " " " 1901,...					4,899	6	2
" " " " " 1902,...					4,197	2	8
" " " " " 1903,...					5,297	11	0

The following statement indicates the average compensation per outbreak for the same years, and also the percentages of diseased to slaughtered swine:—

YEAR.		Average Compensation per Outbreak.			Percentage of Diseased to Slaughtered Swine.
		£	s.	d.	
1896,	...	10	15	8	37.041
1897,	...	13	0	9	23.431
1898,	...	18	0	4	16.486
1899,	...	21	15	4	17.979
1900,	...	19	1	4	23.840
1901,	...	21	2	4	22.936
1902,	...	25	2	8	21.515
1903,	...	33	15	7	17.595

In the report for the year 1902 the following reason was given in explanation of the circumstances that the average compensation was gradually increasing, while the percentage of diseased swine per outbreak among those slaughtered was decreasing.

"This increase of average compensation per outbreak may be explained by the fact that with the advantage of previous years' experience, and the assistance of an augmented staff of Veterinary Inspectors, it has been possible to carry out more minute and searching inquiries, and over greater areas than heretofore, the outcome of which was the inclusion of a larger number of herds directly or indirectly connected with the particular outbreaks; and, as the facts concerning these herds became known, it was felt advisable in very many cases to cause their slaughter."

These observations seem even more applicable in connection with the present Report; but there is reason for a somewhat confident assertion that during the year which will be covered by the next annual Report, the Veterinary Branch will be able to chronicle more advantageous conditions.

The process of cleansing and disinfection has been carried out with the same degree of completeness as in previous years. The method of procedure adopted proved to be most satisfactory, and there was not on any occasion reason to attribute a further outbreak of Swine Fever to traces of infection lingering on premises as the result of the process not having been adequately attended to. On investigation other sources of infection were revealed, generally connected with the history of the swine.

The total number of *post-mortem* examinations of swine made during the year reached 6,840, of which 4,022 were made at the Departmental Laboratory or elsewhere in Dublin, the remainder, 2,810, having been carried out locally by Inspectors stationed in various districts throughout the country. In 237 instances it was not possible to make examinations for various reasons, such as the too-advanced state of decomposition of carcasses and viscera, mutilation, &c.

The total number of swine slaughtered during the year was 4,683, of which 824 were found affected with the disease; 3,568 were slaughtered as "in contact," as well as 291 suspected cases.

Post-mortem examinations of all swine slaughtered have been made as in previous years. The information thus obtained has tended to increase the number of swine slaughtered as "in contact," because, when the history of a case indicated that certain swine purchased from individuals, or that herds connected with an outbreak were still at liberty, it became necessary to impose restrictions on such swine, and on several occasions subsequent to the adoption of such precautionary measures, disease appeared.

The imposition of the restrictions and the extra care and trouble entailed in making the *post-mortem* examinations of all swine slaughtered as "in contact" have been justified. The precautions thus taken have materially assisted in reducing the percentage of diseased to slaughtered swine (*vide* figures on page 17), as whenever a new herd became restricted under circumstances similar to those above referred to, it was usually found that the percentage of diseased swine in that particular herd reached a low figure.

The chief source of difficulty connected with the improper disposal of carcasses of swine that died has been experienced in the larger cities; the number of such carcasses found during the year was about 70, and the *post-mortem* examination of these

revealed only two cases of Swine Fever. These were traced to the premises from which they had been removed, restrictions were imposed, and the usual subsequent procedure followed. Of the 70 cases above referred to, 33 were traced by the police staff engaged on this special duty

During the year 109 carcasses of animals were found on the sea-coast, 17 of which were those of swine; in 8 instances the swine were too much decomposed to admit of *post-mortem* examination. Of the others, 4 swine had been drowned, and the remaining 5 had suffered from other diseases than Swine Fever. As far as could be ascertained it is probable that the majority of these carcasses had been thrown into the sea off the land.

The duty which has now become a recognised part of the system instituted with a view to the suppression of Swine Fever and which is called "House-to-House Inspection" has been energetically carried out, 17 districts having been visited during the course of the twelve months. Nearly 5,000 townlands came within the scope of these inspections, and the residences of no less than 73,294 householders were visited; of these, however, only 23,606 kept swine, the total number of the animals reaching the large figure of 93,608.

SWINE FEVER, 1903.

RETURN showing Result of Special Local House-to-House
Inspections of Swine during the year 1903.

Locality.	Period.	Number of Townlands Visited.	Number of House- holders Visited.	Number of Swine- keepers.	Number of Swine Inspected.	Result.
Lucan District.	27/1 to 30/1	63	431	26	379	All reported free from Swine Fever.
Meath, Mo- naghan, and Cavan.	2/2 to 15/4	3,411	51,682	12,167	45,651	4 cases of Swine Fever. All re- mainder re- ported free from Swine Fever.
Galway District.	29/1 to 16/2	5	84	44	129	All reported free from Swine Fever.
Kerry District.	10/3 to 13/3	8	84	81	165	Do.
Mayo District.	24/3 to 10/6	82	1,356	906	987	Do.
Kerry District.	27/5	100	979	785	3,631	Do.
Queen's Co., Kil- kenney, and Tipperary.	2/5 to 13/11	133	1,296	987	3,704	Do.
Mayo (Town) District.	6/5 to 11/5	2	166	144	311	Do.
Galway District.	4/6 to 10/6	126	911	683	1,027	Do.
Co. Louth, Dun- dalk District.	4/6	26	1,509	815	1,597	Do.
Cos. Wicklow and Wexford.	9/6 to 10/6	54	419	350	1,203	Do.
Co. Wexford District.	16/6 to 6/8	225	3,579	1,624	10,020	Do.
Limerick and Kerry.	1/7 to 6/8	368	6,271	1,943	11,710	Do.
Co. Mayo Dis- trict.	29/9 to 21/10	36	843	509	1,738	Do.
Co. Cork District.	30/9	98	1,141	715	3,206	Do.
Co. Roscommon District.	16/10 to 5/11	42	1,297	1,023	3,231	Do.
Limerick and Kerry.	9/11 to 24/11	59	1,197	854	4,190	Do.
TOTALS.		4,840	73,294	23,606	93,608	-

The amount of work covered by these figures is not easy to appreciate by others than the members of the staff who had to

carry out this arduous task. Neither adverse weather conditions nor difficulties of transit or of residential accommodation were allowed to interfere with the carrying out of the duty. In some remote districts in the West, such as Mayo, Kerry, and Galway, difficulties of very considerable magnitude were encountered, including long drives over irregular country, and wearisome walking tours to premises distant from the public roads. In many places, too, Inspectors had to visit the residences of householders where Irish was the language spoken, and the members of the Royal Irish Constabulary had to act as interpreters. The Veterinary Inspection staff fully appreciate the value of the assistance rendered by the Force in connection with the duty.

It is a matter of congratulation to be able to record that only one case of Swine Fever was found during the course of this special duty.

The result of the various series of inspections is indicated in the last column of the table on page 20.

It may be mentioned that during the course of the "house-to-house" inspections carried out in 1902, thirty-three cases of Swine Fever, extending over six different districts, were discovered.

At the same time that this special duty was being proceeded with in the country districts, a series of Dublin City Inspection. inspections was carried out in the city of Dublin, and the following Return indicates the amount of work performed.

For the purpose of adequately and systematically carrying out this duty the city has been divided into certain districts which are recognised by letters from "A." to "M."

SWINE FEVER.

DUBLIN CITY INSPECTION, 1903.

RETURN showing the Number of Swine (S.), Premises (P.), and Yards occupied conjointly by two or more Owners (C.), on the date of each Inspection.

	DUBLIN CITY DISTRICTS.												Totals.
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	
S. . .	627	608	491	366	313	1,231	128	119	956	236	177	260	5,609
P. . .	100	88	116	54	73	193	32	28	145	52	29	41	939
C. . .	2	2	4	-	1	9	-	-	1	-	-	1	20
S. . .	627	605	524	393	319	1,043	129	117	750	215	173	309	5,144
P. . .	102	90	116	54	63	193	32	28	145	53	29	46	937
C. . .	2	1	5	-	-	9	-	-	1	-	-	1	19
S. . .	590	-	517	492	338	1,022	136	84	930	207	181	217	4,714
P. . .	102	-	122	54	83	229	32	26	158	56	30	46	943
C. . .	2	1	4	-	1	7	-	-	1	1	1	-	18

The table indicates the number of swine, the number of premises, and in addition the number of yards where two or more occupiers have herds conjointly; it will be observed that there are about twenty of the latter class of premises.

Spread over various parts of the city are certain old yards and buildings which have fallen into the hands of persons who have erected sties which they let at so much per week or month to tenants who obtain swine (usually) in the Dublin Market, take them to these premises and feed them until fit to be disposed of as fat animals. In some of such yards there are as many as fifteen occupiers owning swine. The total number of swine fed in the City varies from about 4,500 to 5,500 in the year; this is somewhat of a decrease compared with the number which used to be so housed, and is to a certain extent accounted for by the fact that the Public Health Authorities have been suppressing the use of premises, which, in their opinion, are so located as to be objectionable from a sanitary point of view.

A custom prevails to a large extent in Dublin during the summer of placing swine in premises which have been vacated by cattle, the latter having been sent out to grass. When the time comes for the return of the cattle to their byres the swine have to be removed.

The special inspections were not confined to the city, but were extended to seaboard districts as far as Bray; no case of Swine Fever was discovered in connection with the inspections in this extended district.

During the course of the year continuous supervision was exercised over the Dublin Metropolitan Swine Market. Previous reports have clearly indicated that very many outbreaks of the disease were traceable to this Market, and the same experience has again to be recorded.

In the City and County of Dublin 65 outbreaks occurred during the year, and of these 42 were traced directly or indirectly to the Market.

[TABLE.

1903.

RETURN showing the Number of Swine exposed each week in the Dublin Metropolitan Market, with disposal.

Week ending.	Swine Sold.				Swine Unsold.	Total.
	Feeding.		Slaughter.			
	Home.	Export.	Home.	Export.		
1903.						
January 1.	306	—	123	570	162	1,501
8.	359	—	127	621	154	1,361
15.	815	2	166	615	239	1,277
22.	445	—	146	676	75	1,337
29.	400	—	138	644	165	1,347
February 5.	446	—	161	626	55	1,290
12.	426	—	165	633	77	1,331
19.	353	—	164	641	20	1,038
26.	322	7	155	731	210	1,432
March 5.	327	—	178	619	91	1,215
12.	273	—	190	708	217	1,383
19.	208	—	145	649	169	1,231
26.	450	—	150	774	165	1,639
April 2.	417	—	140	673	201	1,426
9.	328	—	136	675	209	1,407
16.	271	12	141	677	235	1,284
23.	333	25	143	663	122	1,233
30.	466	—	183	810	73	1,639
May 7.	505	—	116	679	123	1,423
14.	381	—	127	690	164	1,339
21.	411	—	163	632	117	1,296
28.	540	44	104	545	120	1,356
June 4.	405	—	99	590	65	1,129
11.	469	31	128	666	180	1,364
18.	386	7	98	599	26	1,116
25.	402	—	113	674	124	1,213
July 2.	332	—	64	335	104	695
9.	376	—	112	408	103	1,081
16.	405	16	121	435	167	1,164
23.	208	—	90	422	146	963
30.	369	—	106	566	63	1,035
August 6.	368	—	84	393	206	1,025
13.	467	—	86	430	88	1,011
20.	342	—	110	395	56	879
27.	371	—	122	527	179	1,169
September 3.	384	—	99	405	154	1,042
10.	277	—	135	404	323	1,139
17.	424	—	96	476	182	1,128
24.	403	—	134	603	207	1,347
October 1.	351	—	160	640	344	1,435
8.	278	—	145	479	270	1,172
15.	344	—	174	535	436	1,492
22.	389	—	126	610	120	1,210
29.	373	—	114	743	266	1,601
November 5.	338	—	173	630	141	1,262
12.	314	—	136	753	237	1,460
19.	398	—	126	870	103	1,199
26.	379	—	177	672	219	1,447
December 3.	262	—	159	628	272	1,391
10.	308	—	157	693	263	1,326
17.	259	—	180	660	167	1,096
23.	36	1	14	177	96	314
31.	343	—	141	736	71	1,289

The above Return shows that the Dublin Swine Market is one of very considerable importance, as a very large number of

swine are exposed each week. The Return illustrates also the manner in which the swine exhibited were disposed of, the figures being divided under three heads:—sold as stores and intended for feeding purposes either in or about Dublin, or exported: sold for slaughter in or about the city of Dublin, or exported to England for that purpose: or unsold and returned to their homesteads.

The number of fat swine exported far exceeds the number retained for home slaughter; while the number sent for feeding purposes to Great Britain is very small.

Swine unsold are sometimes sent again to the Market the following week or very soon afterwards.

Owing to the large number of cases of disease traced to swine purchased for feeding purposes, or to those which had been returned from the market to the country unsold, the Department had to consider the propriety of taking some further steps in connection therewith. The necessity for further action was intensified by the inability of persons engaged in the swine trade, either as sellers or purchasers, to afford such information as would be of use in tracing the previous history of swine which have been restricted as "In-contacts." A new Order was accordingly passed to take effect from the 1st of February, 1904, with a view to the better regulation and control of this swine traffic. It is not at present possible to estimate the results which will follow from the operation of this Order, but it is anticipated it will have a beneficial effect in limiting the extent of the disease, particularly in the county of Dublin, which has been the part of Ireland from which the largest number of outbreaks has always had to be recorded.

Supervision of a similar character to that carried out in

Belfast Market.

Dublin, as above described, has also been exercised with regard to the Belfast Swine Market, and the results have been exceedingly satisfactory. The records of swine movements have been kept with completeness and accuracy, nearly all the swine moved from the Market having been duly accounted for, a circumstance which has materially assisted in tracing the ownership of swine whose carcasses had been found in byeways, &c.

Inspections of swine were made in connection with thirty-six

Agricultural Shows.

Agricultural Shows, and as in previous years the swine entered for exhibition were seen at their homesteads, and a report made as to their health as well as the health of all others in contact. The swine were also visited at the exhibition and a further inspection made. The total number shown amounted to 1,237—exhibited by 368 owners; and the total number of swine on the homesteads of those owners amounted to 4,724.

It is satisfactory to record that all the herds so inspected were found free from disease, and the Department have not had to deal with any outbreak of Swine Fever connected with any of the herds as the result of the exposure of the swine at such exhibitions.

It appears from information which is available that the number of swine carried over the Irish General Observations. Railways in 1903 was 33,163 in excess of those so carried in the year 1902. Experience has shown that increased movements in connection with the collection and distribution of swine are not infrequently followed by an augmented number of outbreaks of disease. During the past year, as already pointed out, there was an increase in the number of outbreaks of Swine Fever, although such increase was but small.

Swine Fever has always been recognised as a disease which can be easily conveyed from herd to herd by mediate contagion. The removal of utensils from places where swine had been kept and where disease had existed, to other premises where the disease was not known to exist, has been the means of transmitting the disease to swine in the latter premises. It is also recognised that individuals may be the bearers of contagion from place to place; also that the excretions from the body, particularly the alimentary canal, are the means of distributing the disease if such excretions are brought into contact with healthy swine. Another point has been frequently under discussion, namely, as to whether small animals like rats, which infest premises where swine are kept, may not be sources of mediate contagion. It is not positively known whether lesions of this disease can appear in the intestinal canal of these small animals, but it might be desirable to carry out some well-devised series of experimental investigations with the view of solving this question. It is already known that these small animals can be the means of conveying the contagion of certain ailments such as Bubonic Plague, and it is not an unreasonable theory to put forward that they may be the means of conveying Swine Fever from diseased to healthy herds, more particularly where a large number of swine are housed in close proximity, as is so frequently the case in large cities.

The whole work performed by the Veterinary Inspectors during the course of the year is not represented

Other Diseases. by the foregoing statement in relation to Swine Fever. Some attention had to be devoted to various matters connected with outbreaks of other diseases that are more directly dealt with by the Local Authorities and their officers, such as Parasitic Mange, Sheep Scab, Glanders, etc.

The number of outbreaks of Glanders has fortunately decreased.

Glanders.

In 1902 there were ten outbreaks, whereas only five are recorded for the year under review. At no time has Glanders been indigenous to Ireland; any outbreaks which occurred have been traceable to importations from other countries. Last year the presence of the disease was due almost wholly to the importation of horses to supply the vacancies caused by the sale of animals suitable for military purposes. In 1903 purchases had still to be made, and in consequence the same risk had to be run, unfortunately with a similar result—the importation of further cases of the disease. The question of dealing with these outbreaks has always been one of very considerable importance, and in no instance has slaughter of in-contact animals been carried out before the Mallein test had first been applied. In continuation of the statement made in the Report for 1902 in reference to the experience which has been gained of the value of the Mallein test, it may be stated that certain animals were tested, that they re-acted, were re-tested on two or three occasions, and have remained up to the present free from Glanders.

Those who have hitherto regarded Mallein as not only a diagnostic, but a curative agent, will find that the above observations support their view. It is not, however, considered that the test carried out should be regarded as absolutely conclusive in reference to the existence or non-existence of the disease.

Towards the close of 1903 Ireland was invaded with a new disease known as "Lymphangitis Epizootica," but fortunately the disease did not extend to horses outside those under the jurisdiction of the Military Authorities. The Army Veterinary Department, on finding that certain cases of the disease had occurred, and knowing from their previous experience in foreign countries its contagious nature and the difficulties which attended its eradication, immediately set about in a most radical manner to suppress the outbreak, and thus prevent it spreading, not only among Army horses, but among horses belonging to the general public. It was deemed necessary by the Department to direct the attention of the public to this matter, and at the close of the year steps were taken to prepare a communication of general interest relating thereto.

The work of the officers of the Local Authorities in endeavouring to eradicate Parasitic Mange from

Parasitic Mange.

among the horses located in Ireland has been very much extended, the number of outbreaks during the year having increased. More attention is devoted to the subject than heretofore, and this probably to some extent may account for the increase in the number of outbreaks which were brought under notice. It is a well-known fact that parasitic diseases are more prevalent among stock during moist weather than at any other time. The year 1903 was a very remarkable one for the prevalence of wet weather.

To assist the Local Authorities in their endeavours to cope with this disease, the usual arrangements were continued with a view to carrying out the inspection of all horses connected with itinerant shows, such as shooting galleries, travelling circuses, swing-boats, performing troupes of all kinds, as well as licensed hawkers, &c. This resulted in the detection of cases of the disease amongst several animals of this class, and those affected were duly handed over to the Officer of the Local Authority in whose district they were found, to be dealt with as required by the Parasitic Mange Order.

The following Return gives the number of Horses, Mules, Ponies, and Asses attached to Travelling Circuses, Swing-boat and Hobby-horse Companies, which were inspected during the year 1903, with the result :—

Shows, 31.	{	Horses,	. 194	{	Twenty-one cases of Parasitic Mange were discovered amongst these animals; the remainder were reported as free from contagious disease.
		Mules,	. 13		
		Ponies,	. 48		
		Asses,	. 8		
		Total,	. 263		

NOTE.—The animals attached to these Travelling Shows are inspected every three months, so that in the majority of cases four inspections have been made within the last year.

An important step in connection with Sheep Scab was taken during 1903 by the constitution

Sheep Scab. of a Departmental Committee to consider questions connected with sheep-

dipping, which would not only assist in limiting, but would, it is hoped, eventually suppress this disease, and also reduce various other parasitic troubles to which sheep are subject. The number of outbreaks of Sheep Scab during the year has increased. It is hardly necessary to point out that the season was one of the wettest that Ireland has experienced for many years, and as was mentioned in a preceding paragraph moist weather is favourable to the more rapid development of parasitic diseases. The increased prevalence of Sheep Scab affords another illustration of this fact. Many investigations were made by Departmental Inspectors in various parts of the country, with the result that valuable assistance was rendered to the officials of the Local Authorities.

The accompanying diagram illustrates the variations in the monthly number of the outbreaks of the disease which have been reported during the years from 1900 to 1903, inclusive, and the note at the foot of the diagram gives the actual totals for the past four years.

MATT. HEDLEY, F.R.C.V.S.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDING TRAVELLING INSPECTOR, VETERINARY BRANCH, ON THE TRANSIT OF ANIMALS.

The activity in the Irish cattle trade which characterised the year 1902 was not maintained throughout 1903, and as a consequence there was a considerable decrease in the numbers of cattle conveyed over Irish railways, as well as in the numbers of animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain during 1903.

The smaller supplies of animals at many of the more important markets and fairs in Ireland was a noticeable feature of the year, and may be accounted for by the large export trade which took place during 1902.

The extent to which local markets in Ireland were affected in these circumstances may partly be seen on reference to the official records of cattle and sheep exposed at some of the principal markets and fairs held during the past two years. Returns as to the actual numbers of animals sold at the markets or fairs mentioned hereunder have not been obtained, except in the case of Ballinasloe, but the particulars ascertained in this instance may be taken as reasonably indicative of the state of the trade at the respective periods.

DUBLIN MARKETS.

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Total exposed for Sale.
1902,	153,344	393,170	546,514
1903,	147,464	367,834	515,298

BELFAST MARKETS.

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Total exposed for Sale.
1902,	39,742	21,900	61,642
1903,	40,970	20,717	61,687

LIMERICK OCTOBER FAIRS.

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Total exposed for Sale.
1902,	7,738	716	8,454
1903,	5,214	466	5,680

BALLINASLOE OCTOBER FAIRS.

YEAR.	CATTLE (OXEN).			SHEEP.		
	Exposed for Sale.	Sold.	Unsold.	Exposed for Sale.	Sold.	Unsold.
1902	13,022	11,686	1,336	25,785	24,600	985
1903	12,742	10,100	2,642	25,202	22,788	3,414

It is interesting to note that as regards Belfast market more cattle were exposed for sale in 1903 than during the previous year. This increase, however, was not due to a larger demand for animals for export purposes, fewer animals having been shipped from Belfast in 1903 than in 1902.

In the case of Ballinasloe fairs the shrinkage in sales both of cattle and sheep in 1903 was very noticeable.

The following table compiled from returns courteously furnished by the different railway companies shows the numbers of animals carried on the Irish railways for the years 1902 and 1903 respectively.

YEAR.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
1902,	74,904	1,686,616	1,389,331	1,163,497	4,194,468
1903,	80,026	1,547,929	1,260,042	1,126,660	4,024,297
Difference, ...	5,002 Increase.	30,047 Decrease.	129,289 Decrease.	33,163 Increase.	170,111 Decrease.

These figures must, however, be read subject to the consideration that animals which in course of journey were carried over different railway systems are returned separately by each of the companies concerned, and also that certain animals may have been conveyed over the same railway upon more than one occasion.

It will be observed that there is a large decrease in both cattle and sheep, while greater numbers of horses and swine were conveyed in the year 1903 than in the preceding year.

At least two important factors influenced the number of cattle bought and exported during 1903, viz., the scarcity of "keep" for live stock in Great Britain, and the large quantities of foreign meat imported into that country.

There is unfortunately no improvement to record in respect of the unsatisfactory conditions under which

Fairs held on
Unsuitable Places. animals are exposed for sale at many of the important Irish fairs. The holding of fairs on the public streets of towns and

at other places quite unsuited for such a purpose is much to be regretted.

During the year 1903 further penning accommodation for animals was provided at railway stations

Accommodation for Animals at Railway Stations. An additional means of facilitating the placing of cattle in the railway trucks was afforded in many cases by the erection of V guides. The unequal

lengths of cattle trucks appear to have militated against a more general adoption of this plan on some of the railway lines. The Department, however, brought under the notice of the railway companies concerned the plan of having a series of gates constructed so as to open from the pens outwards to the trucks, and thus form guides between which the animals pass into the vehicles. As these gates may be adjusted to serve as guides to the doors of trucks of different lengths, it is hoped that this arrangement will be adopted with advantage at some of the cattle stations where it has been found impracticable to utilise the fixed V-shaped guides.

The Travelling Inspectors of the Department attended in numerous instances throughout the year
Treatment of Animals. at railway stations where animals were being entrained on the occasions of fairs, and otherwise. Much improvement continues to be manifested respecting the treatment which animals receive in such circumstances. The attendance of the police at cattle stations has had a very beneficial effect in preventing ill-usage of the animals when being entrained. Fewer complaints were made to the Department in 1903 than during the previous year as regards mal-treatment of animals in the course of inland transit, and as to delays on the part of railway companies in forwarding live stock. All complaints received were duly investigated, and suitable action was taken where necessary.

Some instances of alleged overcrowding of animals in railway trucks were brought under notice during
Overcrowding of Trucks. the year, and were inquired into by the Inspectors whose reports were followed by action appropriate to the circumstances. It should be recollected that sufficient proof of overcrowding so as to cause unnecessary suffering to animals is requisite if legal proceedings for the offence are to be sustained successfully.

The cleansing and the disinfection of railway premises, trucks &c., used for animals, were well supervised
Cleansing and Disinfection of Railway Premises, etc. by the Transit Inspection staff throughout the year. In one instance it was found necessary to take legal proceedings against the company in default.

The requirements of the Water Supply on Railways (Ireland) Order, were, generally speaking, well
Water Supply. attended to during the year. At certain stations, built since the date of the Order, satisfactory water supply has been provided for animals.

Opportunities were taken by the Transit Inspectors to observe the conditions under which animals were carried on vessels engaged in inland water and coasting traffic. Nothing, however, arose to call for any special mention in this report.

The following table gives the numbers of animals inspected during 1902 and 1903 by aid of electric light prior to exportation from those ports at which special provision is made for such inspection.

ANIMALS INSPECTED BY AID OF ELECTRIC LIGHT.

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
1902,	133,433	50,716	10,259	294,408
1903,	134,092	48,465	85,807	268,364

Notwithstanding a decrease in the total exportation of live stock in 1903, there has been an increase in the number of animals which were inspected under these exceptional circumstances. While, no doubt, this increase indicates that the concession by which inspections of animals are allowed to be made after sunset by means of the electric light is much appreciated, it is, at the same time, possible that trains conveying live stock might reach the ports earlier in the day if no such concession existed; and it is well to note that when animals arrive at the ports at so late an hour as to admit only of veterinary inspection before shipment, there is necessarily no opportunity afforded for rest and feeding, such as would render the animals better fitted to undergo the sea voyages, which are so frequently followed by long railway journeys in Great Britain.

Complaints have been received as to the shipment of animals unfit to undergo the fatigue of the voyages from Ireland to Great Britain, and attention has been drawn to the different state in which Irish cattle are sometimes reported to arrive in Great Britain as compared with animals from foreign countries. It is not within the province of the Inspectors of the Department to prevent the shipment of animals except in connection with those diseases which are mentioned in the Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Order of 1895, but they draw the attention of the shippers to any cases that seem to them to require special notice, and they advise as to the course that ought to be adopted. It

Shipment of Unfit
Animals, and
Conditions of Sea
Transit.

is, however, reasonable to expect that the fitness or otherwise of live stock for shipment ought to be a matter in which the owners or their agents should have sufficient concern to impel them to become thoroughly acquainted with the condition of the animals before allowing them to be shipped.

The conditions under which the Irish cattle trade and the Trans-Atlantic cattle trade with Great Britain are carried on are very dissimilar in important respects. In the former case, as a rule, it would appear to be the main desire of the owner of live stock to have the animals conveyed as rapidly as possible from the farms or places of purchase in Ireland to the British markets, and little opportunity is afforded in such circumstances for rest or feeding between these points. The vessels on which Irish animals are carried are small as compared with those used in the Trans-Atlantic trade; and, owing to the length of time the vessels engaged in the latter trade are at sea, the cattle have ample opportunity for feeding, become accustomed to the voyage, and settle down to life on board ship.

The lairages at the ports have, on the whole, been maintained in satisfactory order during the year 1903, both as regards structural arrangements and cleanliness. At a few of the ports additional lairage accommodation has been provided:

Animal-carrying Vessels.	Several new cattle-carrying vessels have been added to the cross-channel fleet during the year. These ships are fitted in accordance with the special requirements of the Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Order of 1895.
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As regards the older vessels, some have ceased to be engaged in the cross-channel cattle traffic, while in others improved ventilation has been provided.

It would seem that certain ship-owners still fail to understand fully the circumstances attending the issue of Certificates by the Surveyors of the Board of Trade respecting the fittings of cattle-carrying vessels, and are under the impression that these documents are to be taken as proof that the requirements of the Transit of Animals Orders are duly satisfied. This is quite a mistake. Such certificates merely indicate the particulars of the fittings of the vessels as regards passage-ways, dimensions of pens, &c., at the time they are surveyed by the officers of the Board of Trade, and do not state that the fittings are such as comply with the prescribed requirements or otherwise. The Department are enabled, by examination of these certificates, to ascertain how far the equipment of each vessel is in accordance with such requirements; and, when necessary, they communicate with the owners with a view to having alterations effected in the fittings of the ships.

The staff of Ship Inspectors at each port paid close attention to the question of the treatment of live stock during shipment at the different places of embarkation. In any instance in which

**Shipment of
Animals.**

ill-usage of animals was observed, due notice was taken; and in one case of cruelty to a bullock, the offender, on being prosecuted, was committed to prison.

In addition to the supervision by the Portal Staff, Travelling Inspectors of the Department have from time to time visited the shipping yards, and also the vessels while animals were being taken on board.

Complaints as to alleged instances of cruelty have occasionally been received from persons who witnessed certain shipments of animals, and who stated that no one was present, so far as they could see, in an official capacity to whose notice they could bring these matters. The supervision of the embarkation of animals, in order to prevent cruel treatment to live stock, is one of the principal duties of the ship inspection staff; and, upon enquiry into the complaints referred to, it was ascertained that a member of the staff was present on each of the occasions. Ship inspectors, when not members of the Royal Irish Constabulary or of the Dublin Metropolitan Police Force, have hitherto performed their duties in their ordinary clothes, which possess nothing distinctive to indicate their official position. This is a disadvantage where large shipments are concerned, and special uniforms are being supplied to the ship inspectors at the more important cattle-exporting ports.

The work of cleansing and disinfection of cattle ships was, generally speaking, well carried out during the year by the shipping companies. In a few instances the officers of the Department reported that there was neglect to cleanse the vessels properly, and in each of these cases the Department took suitable notice of the circumstances.

**Cleansing and
Disinfection of
Cattle Ships.**

The Veterinary Inspectors of the Department stationed at the different ports performed their duties throughout the year with zeal and ability. The number of cattle, sheep, and swine examined by these officers prior to shipment from Ireland in 1903 was 2,297,036, and in this connection they granted 65,867 licences for exportation. All animals imported into Ireland during the same period were also carefully inspected before being allowed to land. It is satisfactory to observe that few cases of disease came under notice.

**Veterinary
Inspection at Ports.**

The Veterinary Inspectors take local charge of the arrangements of the Veterinary Branch of the Department at each port.

The table hereunder shows the total numbers of animals exported, and also the number and class of animals killed or seriously injured during the voyages between Ireland and Great Britain as reported by the Shipping Companies, during the years 1902 and 1903.

ANIMALS EXPORTED FROM IRELAND TO GREAT BRITAIN.								
YEAR.				Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	
1902,	...	...	...	969,241	1,055,892	637,972	2,663,005	
1903,	...	...	..	897,646	825,679	569,920	2,293,244	

ANIMALS KILLED OR INJURED DURING TRANSIT.										
YEAR.				Killed.			Seriously Injured.			Total Killed and Injured.
				Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	
1902,	...	...	...	137	152	320	172	36	267	1,084
1903,	...	...	...	226	125	278	182	37	185	1,403

D. S. PRENTICE, M.R.C.V.S.

LIST OF ORDERS

LIST OF ORDERS in force on the 31st DECEMBER, 1903.

Date	Title or Subject of Order.
1878.	
15th November,...	Forming the Poor Law Unions of Castlebar, Newport, and Westport into an United District for purposes of Inspection.
4th December,...	Do., do., do., Sligo, Drogheda West, and Tonercurry Poor Law Unions.
5th " "	Prescribing the method of appointment of Veterinary Inspector for United District of Sligo, Drogheda West, and Tonercurry Poor Law Unions.
1883.	
29th July, ...	Forming the Poor Law Unions of Dungarvan and Kilmac-thomas into an United District for purposes of Inspection.
7th August, ...	Appointment of Veterinary Inspector for United District of Unions of Dungarvan and Kilmac-thomas.
1895.	
19th April, ...	The Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Order of 1895.
17th December,...	The Portal Inspection (Ireland) Order of 1895.
1896.	
22nd September,	Rosslare Port Inspection Order.
1898.	
12th October, ...	The Portal Inspection (Ireland) (Amendment) Order of 1898.
1899.	
24th February, ...	The Diseases of Animals (Ireland) Orders Amendment Order of 1899.
2nd March, ...	The Officers of Local Authorities (Ireland) Order of 1899.
20th July, ...	The Portal Inspection (Ireland) (Amendment) Order of 1899.
1900.	
16th October, ...	The Cattle Plague (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Sheep-Pox (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Sheep-Scab (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Swine-Fever (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Rabies (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Anthrax (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Glanders or Farcy (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Parasitic Mange (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	Exportation of Horses (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Dublin Public Sales and Lairs Order of 1900.
1901.	
3rd April, ...	The Water Supply on Railways (Ireland) Order of 1901.
30th November,	The Foreign Animals (Ireland) Order of 1901.
30th December,	The Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1901.
1902.	
20th May, ...	Importation of Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1902.
1903.	
22nd December	The Dublin Swine Fever Order of 1903.*

* This Order, although passed in 1903, did not come into operation until the 1st day of February, 1904.

CIRCULARS,

CIRCULAR TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES UNDER THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
DUBLIN, May, 1903.

No. 580/'03.

(Veterinary Branch).

S W I N E F E V E R.

SIR,—In connection with the measures which are being taken with a view to the eradication of Swine Fever in Ireland, I have to state, for the information of the Executive Committee of your Local Authority, that one of the methods urged as likely to be efficacious in guarding against the spread of that malady is the adoption of regulations controlling the movement of swine from districts where the disease appears to be prevalent.

Under the Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1900, Local Authorities are empowered to make such regulations. Article 11 (1) of that Order provides that—

“A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the introduction of Swine Fever into their District, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of Swine into their District from the District of any other Local Authority in Ireland.”

Article 12 also provides that—

“A Local Authority may, with a view to the prevention of the spreading of Swine Fever, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of Swine within the whole of their District, or within any part or parts thereof.”

The Department have, therefore, drawn up a specimen Form of Regulations (copy enclosed) which may be useful as a guide to Local Authorities in framing Movement Regulations where necessary. The accompanying statement shows the Districts of Local Authorities in Ireland in which outbreaks of Swine Fever have been recorded during the past six months.

The Form as drafted contemplates that such additional Officers as may be necessary shall be appointed for the working of the Regulations; and it would be well, therefore, if the Executive Committee think it desirable to put in force Regulations on these lines, that before printing the Regulations, the names of the additional Officers proposed to be appointed in connection therewith, and their intended rates of remuneration should be submitted to the Department for approval.

I may add that copies of any Regulations made, should, when finally printed, be forwarded to every Railway Company having a Railway Station within the District of the Local Authority, and also to the Secretary, Railway Clearing House, 5, Kildare Street, Dublin; and it would furthermore be an advantage if the Regulations were advertised in a newspaper circulating in the said District.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. GILL, *Secretary*.

The Secretary,

County Council.

ENCLOSURE (No. 1) TO ABOVE CIRCULAR.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

(MAY, 1903.)

SUGGESTED form of MOVEMENT REGULATIONS for Local Authorities under
the Swine-Fever (Ireland) Order of 1900 (No. 8).

(Name of Local Authority.)

1. Swine shall not, except as herein provided, be moved into the district of the above-named Local Authority from the district of any other Local Authority in Ireland.

2. Swine may be moved from premises outside the district of the above-named Local Authority to premises in the district if accompanied by a licence permitting such movement granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority or other person authorised by the Local Authority to issue such licences.

3.* Swine shall not, except as herein provided, be moved along, over, or across a highway or thoroughfare in the district of the above-named Local Authority.

4.* Swine may be moved along, over, or across a highway or thoroughfare in the district of the above-named Local Authority if accompanied by a licence permitting such movement granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority or other person authorised by the Local Authority to issue such licences.

5. Before a licence is granted by an Inspector or other authorised person under the preceding regulation[s] the owner of the swine, or his agent authorised for this purpose, shall sign and deliver to him a declaration to the effect:—

- (a) That he is the owner of [or the agent authorised for this purpose by the owner of] the swine;
- (b) That the swine have been on the premises from which they are to be moved for a period of at least twenty-eight days immediately before the date of the declaration [and that no other pig has been brought on to those premises within such period, whether for breeding purposes or otherwise];
- (c) That to the best of his knowledge and belief the swine are not affected with swine-fever, and have not during the period of twenty-eight days as aforesaid been in any way exposed to the infection of swine-fever; and
- (d) That the swine are not in a swine-fever infected place, and that the movement of the swine is not prohibited by notice of an Inspector of a Local Authority or of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, given under any Order of the Department.

6. The Inspector or other authorised person will retain the declaration, and before granting a licence thereon will, so far as is practicable, satisfy himself as to the correctness of the statements contained therein.

7. The licence shall be in force for not more than four days, inclusive of the day of issue, and will specify the name and address of the person to whom the licence is granted, the number and description of the swine to be moved, and the name or description of the place from which, and the place and premises to which, the swine are to be moved.

* NOTE.—This Regulation will be omitted if movement within the district is not regulated.
* See Note above.

* The words in brackets will be omitted unless special provision is made for movement to markets (see Regulation 10).

* See Note on Regulation 3.

8. The movement of swine under the preceding Regulations is subject to the condition that after arrival at the place of destination specified in the licence, if situate in the district of the above-named Local Authority, they shall for a period of twenty-eight days be detained at such place of destination [*but this condition does not apply where the place of destination is a market, fair, sale-yard, or exhibition.]

9.* Where the declaration required by these Regulations for the granting of a licence states that the swine are to be moved for breeding purposes and for no other purpose, and the licence is marked by the Inspector or other authorised person granting it with the words "For Breeding Purposes," the swine may and shall within four days from the date thereof (including the day of issue) be moved by the nearest available route and without unnecessary delay back to the premises from which they were moved under the licence, and shall for a period of twenty-eight days be there detained.

Where local circumstances permit it is desirable that this Regulation should be omitted.

10. Swine moved with a licence under these Regulations to a market, fair, sale-yard, or exhibition in the district of the above-named Local Authority, afterwards shall not be moved therefrom to another place within the said district except upon a licence to be granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority or other person authorised by the Local Authority to issue such licences, containing the following information:-

- (a) The name and address of the owner of the swine and the name and description thereof;
- (b) The name and description of the premises to which such swine are to be removed.

Swine moved under this Regulation shall be taken direct to the premises named in the licence, and there kept for a period of at least twenty-eight days (unless slaughtered on the said premises within that period), and during that time be, as far as practicable, isolated and kept separate from other swine.

No declaration is required for this licence.

11. Swine may be moved from premises outside the district of the above-named Local Authority direct to a bacon factory or slaughter-house in the district if accompanied by a movement licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority, or other person authorised by the Local Authority to issue such licences, and subject to the following conditions, namely:-

- (a) The swine shall be moved by railway, and without being unladen within the district, to such railway station as is specified in the licence;
- (b) The swine shall, while being moved from such railway station along, over, or across any highway or thoroughfare to the bacon factory or slaughterhouse specified in the licence, be confined in a van or float;
- (c) The licence shall be in force for not more than four days, inclusive of the day of issue, and shall specify the name and address of the person to whom it is granted, the number of swine that may be moved thereunder, and the name or description of the railway station in the district and of the bacon factory or slaughterhouse to which the swine are to be moved; and
- (d) The swine shall after their arrival at the bacon factory or slaughterhouse be there detained until they are slaughtered.

* See Note on Regulation 3.

No declaration is required for this licence.

12.* Swine may be moved from any premises in the district of the above-named Local Authority direct to a bacon factory or slaughterhouse in the district if accompanied by a movement licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority, or other person authorised by the Local Authority to issue such licences, and subject to the following conditions, namely:-

- (a) The swine shall, while being moved along, over, or across any highway or thoroughfare to the bacon factory or slaughterhouse specified in the licence, be confined in a van or float;

20. An Inspector of the Local Authority or other person authorised to grant licences under these Regulations, may, if he thinks fit, withhold a licence in any case where the movement of the swine proposed to be moved would be in his judgment inexpedient or improper.

21. A movement licence granted under these Regulations shall not be available if granted by the owner of the pig to be moved, or by his agent, or by the owner or consignee or other person selling the pig or exposing the pig for sale, or by the purchaser thereof, or by his agent, or by the auctioneer or other person conducting the public or private sale at which the pig is exposed, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or bacon factory or slaughterhouse from or to which the pig is to be moved, or by any individual member of the Executive Committee or any Sub-Committee of the Local Authority.

22. These Regulations shall come into operation on the day
of One thousand nine hundred
and

ENCLOSURE (No. 2) TO ABOVE CIRCULAR.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Outbreaks of Swine Fever, which occurred in Ireland during the six months ended 30th April, 1903.

Name of Local Authority District.	Portion of District in which Outbreaks occurred.	Number of Outbreaks confirmed.
County Antrim, ...	Antrim Union, ...	1
" Borough of Belfast, ...	Belfast " ...	4
" Borough of Dublin, ...	Dublin, North, Union, ...	8
" " " ...	Dublin, South, " ...	2
" Dublin, " ...	Dublin, North, " ...	1
" " " ...	Dublin, South, " ...	3
" " " ...	Rathdown Union, ...	1
" Galway, ...	Ballinasloe " ...	1
" " " ...	Galway " ...	1
" " " ...	Oughterard " ...	2
" Kerry, ...	Killarney " ...	1
" " " ...	Tralee " ...	1
" Limerick, ...	Limerick " ...	1
" " " ...	Rathkeale " ...	1
" Mayo, ...	Ballina " ...	1
" " " ...	Westport " ...	1
" Monaghan, ...	Castleblayney " ...	1
Queen's County, ...	Abbeyleix " ...	1
County Tyrone, ...	Strabane " ...	1
" Wexford, ...	Enniscorthy " ...	1
" " " ...	Gorey " ...	4
" Wicklow, ...	Rathdrum " ...	1
Total, ...		38

Department of Agriculture and
Technical Instruction for Ireland
(Veterinary Branch),
Dublin, May, 1903.

CIRCULAR TO RAILWAY COMPANIES IN REGARD TO THE
TYING OF BULLS IN TRANSIT BY RAILWAY.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
(VETERINARY BRANCH, CASTLE STREET),
DUBLIN, JUNE, 1903.

No. 1978/03.

SIR,—I am directed by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland to acquaint you, for the information of your Board of Directors, that a communication has been received in the Department from the Dublin Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, drawing attention to the acute suffering and injury liable to be inflicted if bulls, when being carried in railway vehicles, are tied by the nose-ring only; as there is much likelihood in such circumstances of the ring being torn from the nostrils should the animal—as experience shows is probable—struggle to free itself during the excitement of the journey.

For their own safety, as well as that of any other cattle occupying the same vehicle, it is very desirable that bulls, while in transit by rail, should be tied up to the side of the wagon in a manner allowing of only a short range of movement. Tying by the nose-ring, if resorted to in such circumstances, should, it is considered, be regarded only as a supplementary method of securing the animal, while the principal tying should be by means of a head rope or rope round the horns. Care should, moreover, be taken to see, not only that this rope is of sufficient strength to prevent its being broken, but also that it is so adjusted as to guard against any possibility of undue strain being brought to bear upon the nose-tying.

The Department hope that your Directors will be so good as to see that the foregoing recommendations are, as far as practicable, given effect to in connection with the carriage of bulls in future on your Company's system.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

R. CANTRELL,

Chief Clerk.

The Secretary or Manager
of each Railway Company.

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DISEASES AMONG ANIMALS IN IRELAND.

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10 58

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11 59

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12 60

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13 61

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14 62

RABIES.

Number of Administrative Counties in which RABIES was reported, with the Number of Animals attacked from November, 1886 to 1903, .

15 63

Number of Administrative Counties in which cases of RABIES were reported, with the number of each kind of animal attacked, 1887 to 1903, inclusive, .

16 64

Comparative statement of the number of cases of RABIES which occurred during each month in the years 1896 to 1903, .

17 65

DISEASES AMONG ANIMALS IN IRELAND.

ANIMALS EXPORTED FROM IRELAND.

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18 66

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Number of Administrative Counties in which **SHEEP SCAB** was reported, with the Number of Outbreaks, and the Number of Sheep attacked from 1880 to 1903, .

19 67

Number of Outbreaks of **SHEEP SCAB** which occurred in 1903, with the number of Sheep attacked,

20 68

PARASITIC MANGE

Number of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which **PARASITIC MANGE** was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals attacked from 1899 to 1903, inclusive,

21 68

Number of Outbreaks of **PARASITIC MANGE** in the Administrative Counties of Ireland in 1903, with the number of Animals reported to have been attacked,

22 69

Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to Great Britain, from 1878 to 1903, inclusive,

23 70

Number of Animals Exported from Ireland during 1903, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland,

24 73

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25 73

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Number of HORSES Exported from Ireland, through Great Britain to the Colonies and Foreign Countries, during the year 1903, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland,	31	85

ANIMALS IMPORTED INTO IRELAND.

Number of Animals Imported into Ireland during each of the years 1878 to 1903,	32	86
Number of Animals Imported into Ireland from Great Britain during the year 1903, showing the Ports of Debarcation,	33	88
Number of Animals Imported into Ireland from Great Britain during the year 1903, showing the Ports of Embarkation,	34	88
Number of Animals Imported into Ireland from Great Britain and the Isle of Man during each month of 1903,	35	90
Number of HORSES Imported into Ireland through Great Britain from the Colonies and Foreign Countries in the year 1903, showing the Ports of Debarcation,	36	91
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COASTING AND INLAND NAVIGA- TION.

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TABLES.

EXPENDITURE.

TABLE 1.—EXPENDITURE in connection with SWINE FEVER and RABIES during the year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1903.

	Compen- sation.	Salaries.	Travelling.	Miscellane- ous and Incidental Expenses.	Gross Expendi- ture.	Deduct Amount realised by Sale of Carcases.	Net Expendi- ture.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Swine Fever, .	8,791 15 8	6,999 17 7	4,208 6 2	898 10 9	20,898 10 2	2,879 18 8	18,018 11 6
Rabies, . . .	—	—	7 8 11	0 3 0	7 11 11	—	7 11 11
Total, . . .	8,791 15 8	6,999 17 7	4,215 15 1	898 13 9	20,905 2 1	2,879 18 8	18,026 3 5

TABLE 2.—EXPENDITURE of Local Authorities (County Orders passed thereunder,

DISTRICTS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	EXPENDITURE.		
	Compensation to Owners of Animals slaughtered.		
	Diseased Animals.	Animals slaughtered as suspected, or as having been in contact with diseased Animals.	Total.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.			
County Borough of Dublin, ...	£ s. d. *15 0 0	—	£ s. d. 15 0 0
County Carlow, ...	—	—	—
" Dublin, ...	—	—	—
" Kildare, ...	—	—	—
" Kilkenny, ...	—	—	—
King's County, ...	—	—	—
County Longford, ...	—	—	—
" Louth, ...	—	—	—
" Meath, ...	—	—	—
Queen's County, ...	—	—	—
County Westmeath, ...	—	—	—
" Wexford, ...	—	—	—
" Wicklow, ...	—	—	—
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.			
County Borough of Cork, ...	—	—	—
" " Limerick, ...	—	—	—
" " Waterford, ...	—	—	—
County Clare, ...	—	—	—
" Cork, ...	—	—	—
" Kerry, ...	—	—	—
" Limerick, ...	—	—	—
" Tipperary (N. Riding), ...	—	—	—
" " (S. Riding), ...	—	—	—
" Waterford, ...	—	—	—
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.			
County Borough of Belfast, ...	£ s. d. *8 0 0	—	£ s. d. 8 0 0
" " Londonderry, ...	—	—	—
County Antrim, ...	—	—	—
" Armagh, ...	—	*5 0 0	£ s. d. 5 0 0
" Cavan, ...	—	—	—
" Donegal, ...	—	—	—
" Down, ...	—	—	—
" Fermanagh, ...	—	—	—
" Londonderry, ...	*26 10 0	—	£ s. d. 26 10 0
" Monaghan, ...	—	—	—
" Tyrone, ...	—	—	—
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.			
County Galway, ...	—	—	—
" Leitrim, ...	—	—	—
" Mayo, ...	—	—	—
" Roscommon, ...	—	—	—
" Sligo, ...	—	—	—
Total, ...	£ s. d. 47 10 0	£ s. d. 5 0 0	£ s. d. 52 10 0

* In these cases the amounts entered represent compensation paid for horses slaughtered on account of glanders.

Councils) under the Diseases of Animals Acts, and the during the Year 1903.

EXPENDITURE.			Amount repaid during the year ended 31st December, 1903, to the Local Authorities from the General Cattle Diseases Fund.†	DISTRICTS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.
Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
399 11 6	14 1 2	421 12 8	197 1 4	PROVINCE OF LINCOLN.
142 4 0	—	142 4 0	71 2 0	County Borough of Dublin.
430 19 4	5 0 0	435 19 4	334 14 1	County Carlow.
276 4 4	—	276 4 4	123 13 8	" Dublin.
367 8 6	3 0 0	370 8 8	—	" Kildare.
133 12 0	—	133 12 0	301 14 3	" Kilkenny.
142 0 0	—	142 0 0	101 8 0	King's County.
159 12 0	—	159 12 0	79 16 0	County Longford.
333 11 8	1 5 0	334 16 8	318 10 8	" Louth.
108 3 0	—	108 3 0	84 1 8	" Meath.
177 11 3	3 10 7	181 1 10	105 10 8	Queen's County.
358 18 6	20 9 8	379 8 2	453 0 1	County Westmeath.
268 15 0	—	268 15 0	134 7 5	" Wexford.
				" Wicklow.
154 15 4	25 11 2	180 6 6	37 19 11	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.
63 0 0	—	63 0 0	37 17 9	County Borough of Cork.
30 16 10	—	30 16 10	—	" " Limerick.
306 17 0	—	306 17 0	162 9 9	" " Waterford.
1,221 15 2	25 3 8	1,247 15 10	—	County Clare.
707 15 8	14 10 0	722 5 8	—	" Cork.
739 4 0	—	739 4 0	485 9 8	" Kerry.
110 9 8	0 4 11	110 14 7	—	" Limerick.
339 15 4	—	339 15 4	333 19 1	" Tipperary (N. Riding).
464 9 8	12 5 6	476 15 2	225 13 2	" " (S. Riding).
				" Waterford.
310 0 0	42 19 2	352 19 2	179 1 7	PROVINCE OF ULSTER.
20 0 0	—	20 0 0	25 0 0	County Borough of Belfast.
140 0 4	—	140 0 4	—	" " Londonderry.
129 8 8	0 6 0	134 15 8	—	County Antrim.
264 13 4	—	264 13 4	130 12 2	" Armagh.
241 8 1	—	241 8 1	190 9 7	" Cavan.
243 15 0	9 0 0	254 15 0	58 2 0	" Donegal.
93 8 0	—	93 8 0	81 14 8	" Down.
197 10 0	—	197 10 0	115 0 4	" Fermanagh.
255 0 0	—	255 0 0	63 8 8	" Londonderry.
196 19 1	—	196 19 1	70 10 11	" Monaghan.
				" Tyrone.
330 0 0	4 9 4	334 9 4	270 2 5	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.
178 3 10	4 12 0	182 15 10	88 1 11	County Galway.
441 0 0	2 1 9	443 1 9	—	" Letterkenny.
330 0 0	—	330 0 0	80 0 0	" Mayo.
234 17 0	—	234 17 0	222 7 4	" Roscommon.
				" Sligo.
11,373 19 1	139 9 9	11,513 18 10	3,182 4 7	Total.

† The amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to the Local Authorities in 1903 in respect of expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS IN IRELAND.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER of Cattle, Sheep, Swine, &c., in Ireland in each year from 1881 to 1903, inclusive.

YEARS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses and Mules.	Asses.
1881, ...	3,956,595	3,256,185	1,095,830	261,078	574,746	187,143
1882, ...	3,967,211	3,071,755	1,430,128	263,272	565,925	187,732
1883, ...	4,006,953	3,219,311	1,343,364	263,146	561,427	189,760
1884, ...	4,112,780	3,245,212	1,306,550	254,411	562,430	191,329
1885, ...	4,223,851	3,478,056	1,269,002	261,437	576,430	197,170
1886, ...	4,183,924	3,366,043	1,263,142	265,170	578,290	196,345
1887, ...	4,167,404	3,377,826	1,408,450	271,720	587,234	199,513
1888, ...	4,090,195	3,625,669	1,397,825	226,678	595,398	203,152
1889, ...	4,094,174	3,783,187	1,380,070	303,983	604,102	206,336
1890, ...	4,240,316	4,323,396	1,570,396	327,144	614,884	212,018
1891, ...	4,448,511	4,722,613	1,307,712	330,337	621,470	216,208
1892, ...	4,531,125	4,827,777	1,113,472	332,726	635,213	217,600
1893, ...	4,464,057	4,421,453	1,152,417	323,173	643,129	218,720
1894, ...	4,331,839	4,105,180	1,289,324	312,907	652,530	224,513
1895, ...	4,358,032	3,913,449	1,328,464	304,820	660,147	224,408
1896, ...	4,403,133	4,080,711	1,404,586	306,445	650,173	230,711
1897, ...	4,464,874	4,157,906	1,327,450	299,088	639,485	236,223
1898, ...	4,486,949	4,287,531	1,253,912	296,437	620,390	231,628
1899, ...	4,507,457	4,364,507	1,363,310	303,509	610,415	237,117
1900, ...	4,608,550	4,396,876	1,368,521	306,078	597,656	242,267
1901, ...	4,673,323	4,378,750	1,219,135	312,409	593,798	238,286
1902, ...	4,732,221	4,215,865	1,327,610	303,654	603,162	242,832
1903, ...	4,664,112	3,944,604	1,383,516	299,190	625,541	243,261

TABLE 4.—NUMBER of Dogs Licensed in Ireland in each year from 1881 to 1903, inclusive.

(From information supplied by the Registrar of Petty Sessions Clerks.)

YEAR.	Dogs.	YEAR	Dogs.
1881, ...	323,212	1893, ...	393,737
1882, ...	317,886	1894, ...	414,637
1883, ...	325,078	1895, ...	419,736
1884, ...	339,572	1896, ...	423,234
1885, ...	351,310	1897, ...	423,140
1886, ...	351,644	1898, ...	408,970
1887, ...	358,670	1899, ...	404,740
1888, ...	360,332	1900, ...	407,700
1889, ...	375,301	1901, ...	429,750
1890, ...	381,097	1902, ...	432,900
1891, ...	394,077	1903, ...	448,750
1892, ...	394,843		

DISEASES AMONG ANIMALS IN IRELAND.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which Pleuro-Pneumonia was reported, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Cattle attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 1878, the year in which the Cattle Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, came into force, to the year 1903, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties reported from.	Outbreaks.	Diseased Cattle.			Cattle slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.	Cattle slaughtered as suspected, but found free from disease.
			Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.		
1878, ...	20	1,365	2,755	2,613	143	—	—
1879, ...	20	946	2,031	1,945	86	—	—
1880, ...	21	739	1,541	1,500	41	—	—
1881, ...	22	703	1,860	1,821	37	46	—
1882, ...	17	534	1,865	1,328	28	22	—
1883, ...	15	488	1,291	1,264	25	69	—
1884, ...	9	400	1,194	1,183	11	12	—
1885, ...	10	389	1,246	1,229	17	29	—
1886, ...	4	343	1,050	1,041	9	101	—
1887, ...	5	240	819	805	14	344	—
1888,* ...	3	191	1,106	1,097	8	2,122	—
1889, ...	4	108	438	430	8	911	—
1890,† ...	4	95	592	560	2	2,115	11
1891, ...	10	133	536	522	14	3,661	92
1892, ...	6	86	459	454	5	4,639	217
1893, ...	—	—	—	—	—	35	167
1894, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
1895, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1896, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1897, ...	—	—	—	—	—	114	2
1898-1903,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* The Pleuro-Pneumonia Slaughter (Ireland) Order, requiring Local Authorities to slaughter all cattle in contact with those affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia, as well as the affected cattle, came into force in March, 1888.

† The Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act came into force in Ireland on 1st September, 1890. This Act enables the Central Authority to slaughter cattle on account of Pleuro-Pneumonia and to pay compensation to the owners out of money voted by Parliament.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which Foot and Mouth Disease was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals attacked, from 1879 to 1903, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties reported from.	Outbreaks.	Animals attacked in each year.
1879,	1	1	64
1880,	—	—	—
1881,	—	—	—
1882,	—	—	—
1883,	20	3,510	114,502
1884,	12	31	1,139
1885 to 1903,	—	—	—

SWINE FEVER.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which SWINE FEVER was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Swine returned as Attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from the year 1880, in which year Swine Fever was declared a Contagious Disease for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, to the 1st of November, 1893, when the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1893, came into operation, by which the Central Authority* was empowered to slaughter Swine and to pay compensation to the Owners out of moneys provided by Parliament.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties reported from.	Outbreaks	DISEASED SWINE.						Swine slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.	Swine slaughtered as suspected but found free from disease.
			Remaining Diseased from the previous year.	Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remaining Diseased at the end of each year.		
1880, ...	15	81	—	300	40	269	48	3	—	—
1881, ...	15	48	3	171	16	150	38	—	—	—
1882, ...	13	89	—	287	14	207	65	—	—	—
1883, ...	23	419	—	1,198	62	892	228	18	—	—
1884, ...	22	235	16	564	19	403	150	8	—	—
1885, ...	26	423	8	1,371	159	840	254	26	—	—
1886, ...	23	496	26	1,630	351	979	311	15	—	—
1887, ...	22	606	15	1,983	527	1,165	299	7	—	—
1888, ...	24	392	7	1,315	405	721	184	12	—	—
1889, ...	29	373	12	781	245	419	108	1	—	—
1890, ...	22	365	1	1,014	438	417	167	3	—	—
1891, ...	18	278	3	870	404	354	169	6	—	—
1892, ...	23	227	6	466	139	226	106	1	—	—
1893 (10 months ended 31st Oct.)†	25	196	1	414	95	226	94	—	7	—

* The Central Authority, viz., the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council to 1st April, 1900, and from that date the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

† The figures quoted for 1893 are for the first ten months only. The figures relating to the last two months of 1893 and to each subsequent year will be found in Table 8.

TABLE 8.—NUMBER of confirmed Outbreaks of Swine Fever in Ireland, Number of Swine which Died, and Number of Swine Slaughtered by order of the Central Authority* in Ireland, as Diseased or Exposed to Infection, in each Year from the 1st November, 1893,† to the Year ended 31st December, 1903, inclusive.

PERIOD.	Number of Outbreaks confirmed.	Diseased Swine which died.	Swine slaughtered and found after slaughter to have been diseased.	Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine, or otherwise exposed to infection.	Swine slaughtered as suspected, but found free from Swine Fever
November and December, 1893,†	210	183	759	293	34
Year ended 31st December, 1894,	7,619	3,006	28,317	7,745	1,879
Do., do., 1895,	3,045	1,674	4,931	1,912	1,377
Do., do., 1896,	723	506	1,548	2,911	1,426
Do., do., 1897,	421	447	930	3,202	516
Do., do., 1898,	319	361	689	2,311	461
Do., do., 1899,	321	387	1,145	4,715	406
Do., do., 1900,	283	330	930	2,733	273
Do., do., 1901,	220	247	973	3,663	253
Do., do., 1902,	166	209	724	2,438	209
Do., do., 1903,	175	251	824	3,567	292
Total,	13,552	7,851	41,885	30,018	7,720

* The Central Authority, viz., the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council to 1st April, 1900, and from that date the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

† The figures quoted for 1893 are for the last two months only. For the figures relating to the first ten months of 1893 and to previous years, see Table 7.

TABLE 9.—NUMBER of Confirmed Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER in Ireland during each month from November, 1893, to December, 1903, inclusive.

YEARS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1893 (2 months), ...											34	276	310
1894,	227	353	524	505	606	839	939	778	702	735	519	732	7,619
1895,	430	385	407	224	253	379	561	302	125	79	47	50	3,045
1896,	49	112	107	87	83	70	51	65	49	21	20	18	723
1897,	44	42	44	42	44	46	63	25	18	15	13	15	421
1898,	26	18	35	29	36	39	41	35	23	9	11	17	319
1899,	22	21	35	31	23	52	61	35	13	11	10	7	321
1900,	7	10	25	17	37	26	28	16	24	15	8	20	233
1901,	17	30	22	19	21	26	35	37	10	7	9	7	220
1902,	16	9	18	13	16	20	19	28	9	5	8	5	166
1903,	3	4	9	13	15	24	40	27	14	8	10	8	175

TABLE 10.—NUMBER of Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER in the Administrative Counties of Ireland which were reported during the year 1903, with the Number of Swine reported to have Died or to have been Slaughtered.

PROVINCES.	Number of Administrative Counties in which Swine Fever was found to exist.	Outbreaks confirmed.	Diseased Swine which died.	Swine slaughtered and found after slaughter to have been diseased.	Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine or otherwise exposed to infection.	Swine slaughtered as suspected but found free from Swine Fever.
LEINSTER,	9	84	114	574	2,009	155
MUNSTER,	5	51	83	179	1,138	78
ULSTER,	8	30	46	47	223	22
CONNAUGHT,	2	10	12	21	157	22
Total for Ireland, ...	25	175	255	824	3,567	297
Districts of Local Authorities.						
LEINSTER:						
County Borough of Dublin,		50	48	430	1,582	77
" Carlow,		—	—	—	—	3
" Dublin,		15	27	81	383	28
" Kildare,		2	8	2	3	4
" Kilkenny,		3	13	10	10	1
King's County,		—	—	—	—	1
County Longford,		—	—	—	—	6
" Louth,		1	1	1	—	—
" Meath,		1	1	3	8	16
Queen's County,		1	2	8	—	1
County Wexford,		8	18	26	55	13
" Wicklow,		3	1	8	23	14
MUNSTER:						
County Clare,		—	—	—	—	1
" Cork,		21	22	55	305	8
" Kerry,		8	13	33	347	17
" Limerick,		20	38	79	433	15
" Tipperary (North Riding),		—	—	—	2	—
" Tipperary (South Riding),		1	4	6	1	1
" Waterford,		1	—	1	—	4
ULSTER:						
County Borough of Belfast,		10	11	14	71	16
" Antrim,		3	3	5	43	—
" Armagh,		—	—	—	—	1
" Cavan,		9	18	22	40	7
" Donegal,		1	1	1	3	1
" Down,		2	2	2	10	2
" Fermanagh,		2	2	—	5	—
" Monaghan,		2	8	3	40	1
" Tyrone,		1	1	—	11	1
CONNAUGHT:						
County Galway,		6	6	23	141	10
" Mayo,		3	4	—	6	1
" Roscommon,		1	2	1	20	1
TOTAL,		175	255	824	3,567	297

ANTHRAX.

TABLE 11.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which ANTHRAX was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals Attacked and particulars relating thereto, from 1878 to 1903, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties reported from.	Outbreaks	DISEASED ANIMALS.				Animals slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.
			Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
1886 (Nov. and Dec. only).*	3	3	3	—	8	—	—
1887 (1st Jan. to 31st Dec.).	13	21	45	1	38	6	—
1888, ...	12	25	37	2	35	—	—
1889, ...	11	21	28	—	30	8	—
1890, ...	11	17	35	—	32	3	—
1891, ...	14	29	69	1	66	2	—
1892, ...	6	6	8	2	6	—	—
1893, ...	9	22	44	9	35	—	33
1894, ...	3	5	7	—	7	—	—
1895, ...	2	4	4	—	4	—	—
1896, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1897, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1898, ...	2	2	10	—	10	—	—
1899, ...	1	2	4	—	4	—	—
1900, ...	1	2	7	—	7	—	1
1901, ...	2	2	4	1	3	—	—
1902, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1903, ...	4	4	11	—	11	—	—

* Anthrax was first declared a Contagious Disease for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts in the year 1886.

TABLE 12.—NUMBER of Outbreaks of ANTHRAX in the Administrative Counties of Ireland, reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1903, with the Number of Animals Reported to have died.

PROVINCES.	Number of Administrative Counties in which Anthrax was found to exist.	Outbreaks confirmed.	Diseased Cattle which died.	Cattle slaughtered and found after slaughter to have been diseased.	Cattle slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Cattle or otherwise exposed to infection.	Cattle slaughtered as suspected but found free from Anthrax.
LEINSTER,	—	—	—	—	—	—
MUNSTER,	1	1	1	—	—	—
ULSTER,	2	2	9	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT,	1	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR IRELAND,	4	4	11	—	—	—
Districts of Local Authorities.						
MUNSTER:						
County Tipperary (North Riding), ...		1	1	—	—	—
ULSTER:						
County Tyrone,		1	2	—	—	—
„ Fermanagh,		1	7	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT:						
County Mayo,		1	1	—	—	—
Total,		4	11	—	—	—

GLANDERS.

TABLE 13.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which GLANDERS was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals Attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 1878 to 1903, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties reported from.	Outbreaks.	DISEASED HORSES.						Horses slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.	Animals slaughtered as suspected
			Remain- ing diseased from the previous year.	Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	Re- covered.	Remain- ing diseased at the end of each year.		
1878, ...	—	—	—	3	No	Returns.				
1879, ...	13	—	—	43						
1880, ...	16	22	—	39	36	—	3	—	—	—
1881, ..	11	22	—	23	21	1	1	—	—	—
1882, ...	15	25	—	29	18	5	5	1	—	—
1883, ...	13	15	1	19	17	2	1	—	—	—
1884, ..	8	14	—	15	13	2	—	—	—	—
1885, ...	13	19	—	24	17	3	3	1	—	—
1886, ...	9	11	1	21	21	—	1	—	—	—
1887, ...	9	14	—	16	14	—	2	—	—	—
1888, ...	10	11	—	11	7	3	1	—	—	—
1889, ...	9	13	—	13	9	1	3	—	—	—
1890, ...	4	19	—	19	19	—	—	—	—	—
1891, ...	7	13	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	—
1892, ...	3	7	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—
1893, ...	3	5	—	10	10	—	—	—	5	—
1894, ...	6	13	—	24	33	1	—	—	5	—
1895, ..	4	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	2	—
1896, ...	4	7	—	10	10	—	—	—	8	(2 Horses, 1 Ass.
1897, ...	2	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	2 Horses.
1898, ...	4	6	—	8	8	—	—	—	7	(2 Horses, 1 Ass.
1899, ...	5	9	—	14	13	1	—	—	9	2 Horses.
1900, ...	4	10	—	15	11	4	—	—	4	—
1901, ...	4	5	—	6	5	1	—	—	—	—
1902, ...	10	10	—	43	38	5	—	—	—	1 Horse.
1903, ...	4	5	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	2 Horses.

TABLE 14.—NUMBER of Outbreaks of GLANDERS (including Farcy) in the Administrative Counties of Ireland, reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1903, with the Number of Animals reported to have been Slaughtered.

PROVINCES.	Number of Administrative Counties in which Glanders or Farcy was found to exist.	Outbreaks reported.	Diseased Horses which died.	Horses slaughtered and found to have been diseased.	Horses slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Horses or otherwise exposed to infection.	Horses slaughtered as suspected but found free from Glanders or Farcy.
LEINSTER,	1	—	—	1	—	—
MUNSTER,	—	—	—	—	—	—
ULSTER,	3	5	—	6	—	1
CONNAUGHT,	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR IRELAND,	4	5	—	7	—	1
Districts of Local Authorities.						
LEINSTER:—						
County Borough of Dublin, ... ..	...	—	—	1	—	—
ULSTER:—						
County Borough of Belfast,	...	1	—	1	—	—
" Armagh, ... ..	...	—	—	—	—	1
" Donegal, ... ..	...	2	—	3	—	1
" Londonderry, ... ..	...	2	—	2	—	—
Total, ... ..	...	5	—	7	—	1

RABIES.

TABLE 15.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which RABIES was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Animals Attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 1st November, 1886 (when Rabies was declared a Contagious Disease for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts), to the Year 1903, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties reported from.	DISEASED ANIMALS.			Animals destroyed as suspected, or as having been exposed to infection.
		Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	
1886 (Nov. and Dec. only), ...	14	42	41	1	—
1887,	30	456	376	80	—
1888,	30	561	432	129	—
1889,	30	405	342	63	—
1890,	28	303	200	54	—
1891,	27	470	384	86	—
1892,	31	446	383	63	—
1893,	31	424	369	65	—
1894,	32	779	639	90	12
1895,	32	771	687	84	303
1896,	32	687	577	110	1,022
1897,	32	497	438	59	1,137
1898,	25	122	115	17	624
1899,	25	92	83	6	313
1900,	8	15	15	—	91
1901,	2	2	2	—	26
1902,	—	—	—	—	—
1903,	2	2	2	—	—

TABLE 16.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which cases of RABIES were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of each kind of Animal reported to have been Attacked in each Year from the first complete Year after the passing of the Rabies (Ireland) Order of 1886 (whereby Rabies was declared to be a Contagious Disease for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts) to the Year 1903, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties.	Number of Animals Attacked.									TOTAL.
		Dogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Asses.	Deer.	Other Animals.	
1887, ...	30	288	94	31	20	4	5	14	-	*2	456
1888, ...	30	237	149	71	24	3	9	17	-	†1	561
1889, ...	30	240	95	30	19	5	5	11	-	-	465
1890, ...	28	217	70	14	5	4	2	11	-	-	363
1891, ...	27	202	88	42	8	4	4	12	49	‡1	470
1892, ...	31	274	103	35	7	5	6	10	2	‡4	446
1893, ...	31	289	106	17	13	1	5	13	-	-	434
1894, ...	32	525	154	27	27	3	10	30	-	‡3	779
1895, ...	32	557	123	29	17	8	6	17	-	‡4	771
1896, ...	32	491	108	48	16	2	6	15	-	‡1	687
1897, ...	32	391	63	21	10	1	0	11	-	‡4	497
1898, ...	25	100	13	-	10	3	2	3	-	‡1	133
1899, ...	24	30	6	-	-	1	-	4	-	‡1	92
1900, ...	8	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
1901, ...	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
1902, ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1903, ...	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

* 1 Jennet and 1 Fox.

† Mule.

‡ Oats.

RABBIT IN IRELAND (1886-1900).

TABLE IV.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of Cases of Rabies which occurred during each Month.

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
1886, — —	40	29	40	30	24	28	32	41	46	41	50	33	497
1887, — —	44	28	40	40	36	78	100	30	27	22	7	24	497
1888, — —	4	2	4	12	14	14	14	16	24	8	10	11	126
1889, — —	4	10	11	7	21	4	18	10	3	8	8	4	101
1890, — —	3	—	1	8	—	1	1	1	1	8	4	—	24
1891, — —	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
1892, — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1893, — —	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4

a) The Muzzling of Dogs (postally) Order went into force on 1st Feb., 1891.

TABLE 12.—*NUMBER of Outbreaks of RABIES in the Administrative Counties of Ireland reported to have occurred during the Year 1903, with the Number of Animals Attached, and particulars relating thereto.*

PROVINCE.	Number of Administrative Counties in which Rabies was found to exist.	Number of Cases reported.	NUMBER OF RABID ANIMALS										NUMBER OF ANIMALS.									
			Killed during the Year.					Lost during the Year.					Employed as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.					Employed as suspected.				
			Dogs.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Horses.	Other animals.	Dogs.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Horses.	Other animals.	Dogs.	Cattle.	Horses.	Pigs.	Other animals.	Dogs.	Cattle.	Horses.	Pigs.	Other animals.
ULSTER, —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MUNSTER, —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LEINSTER, —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT, —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for Ireland,	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Districts of Local Authorities																						
GOVERNMENT																						
County Galway, —	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Mayo, —	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL, —	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SHEEP SCAB.

TABLE 19.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which SHEEP SCAB was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Sheep Attacked, from 1880 to 1905, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties reported from.	Outbreaks.	Sheep attacked in each year.
1880,	22	152	1,491
1881,	21	168	2,443
1882,	25	167	1,952
1883,	24	202	3,992
1884,	27	226	3,542
1885,	25	153	4,512
1886,	21	149	3,431
1887,	23	97	1,866
1888,	21	80	1,369
1889,	23	169	3,485
1890,	28	279	5,070
1891,	29	366	4,122
1892,	32	994	18,139
1893,	32	1,002	10,358
1894,	32	677	6,697
1895,	28	384	4,399
1896,	30	382	4,889
1897,	30	403	4,399
1898,	32	527	6,061
1899,	32	542	6,310
1900,	36	545	7,144
1901,	30	545	7,564
1902,	35	613	7,318
1903,	32	655	8,306

TABLE 20.—RETURN of the Number of Outbreaks of SHEEP SCAB in the Administrative Counties of Ireland which were reported to have occurred during the Year 1903, with the Number of Sheep reported to have been attacked by the Disease.

PROVINCES.	Outbreaks.	No. of Animals attacked.	Districts of Local Authorities.	Outbreaks.	No. of Animals attacked.
LEINSTER,	287	4,474	MUNSTER:		
MUNSTER,	162	1,659	County Clare,	3	34
ULSTER,	112	979	" Cork,	96	709
CONNAUGHT,	94	1,194	" Kerry,	20	341
			" Limerick,	22	314
			" Tipperary (N. Riding),	3	120
			" Tipperary (S. Riding),	11	110
			" Waterford,	6	22
TOTAL FOR IRELAND, ...	655	8,306	ULSTER:		
Districts of Local Authorities.			County Antrim,	2	9
LEINSTER:			" Armagh,	6	124
County Borough of Dublin,	4	10	" Cavan,	9	115
" Carlow,	15	220	" Donegal,	54	479
" Dublin,	36	1,488	" Down,	30	214
" Kildare,	43	466	" Fermanagh,	1	15
" Kilkenny,	18	448	" Londonderry,	5	22
King's County,	11	189	" Monaghan,	3	19
County Longford,	2	47	" Tyrone,	2	7
" Meath,	21	124	CONNAUGHT:		
Queen's County,	11	136	County Galway,	23	66
County Westmeath,	25	282	" Mayo,	27	75
" Wexford,	42	888	" Roscommon,	30	141
" Wicklow,	69	626	" Sligo,	4	125
			TOTAL,	555	3,318

PARASITIC MANGE.

TABLE 21.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which PARASITIC MANGE was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals attacked, from 1899* to 1903, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties reported from.	Outbreaks.	Animals attacked in each year.
1899,*	13	57	63
1900,	18	108	163
1901,	24	174	331
1902,	27	161	221
1903,	30	195	295

* The Parasitic Mange (Ireland) Order came into force on the 21st August, 1899.

TABLE 22.—Returns of the Number of Outbreaks of PARATYPHOX MALARIA in the Administrative Divisions of Ireland which were reported to have occurred during the Year 1903, with the Number of Animals reported to have been attacked by the Disease.

PARATYPHOX	Outbreaks	No. of animals attacked	Divisions of local distribution	Outbreaks	No. of animals attacked
DUBLIN,	47	76	MUNSTER.		
KERRY,	26	30	County Borough of Cork,	3	3
GLASSBORO,	27	100	.. .. . Wexford,	3	3
.. .. .	12	20	County Cork,	26	11
TOTAL FOR IRELAND,	112	226	.. .. . Kerry,	3	1
			.. .. . Limerick,	9	11
			.. .. . Tipperary North Riding,	11	26
			.. .. . Tipperary South Riding,	7	7
			.. .. . Wexford,	13	18
			ULSTER.		
			County Borough of Belfast,	26	26
			.. .. . Londonderry,	3	3
			.. .. . Antrim,	3	3
			.. .. . Armagh,	4	5
			.. .. . Cavan,	3	4
			.. .. . Down,	3	11
			.. .. . Fermanagh,	3	10
			.. .. . Londonderry,	7	9
			.. .. . Tyrone,	16	20
			CONNAUGHT.		
			County Sligo,	3	11
			.. .. . Leitrim,	3	7
			.. .. . Mayo,	3	3
			Total,	100	100
Summary of local distribution					
LEINSTER.					
County Borough of Dublin,	13	27			
.. .. . Carlow,	1	3			
.. .. . Dublin,	4	6			
.. .. . Kildare,	3	3			
.. .. . Kilkenny,	3	3			
.. .. . Longford,	1	1			
.. .. . Louth,	1	1			
Queen's County,	3	3			
County Wick,	13	16			

ANIMALS EXPORTED

TABLE 23.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland in

YEAR.	CATTLE.					
	OXEN, BULLS, AND COWS.				Calves.	Total.
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Fattening or Breeding Purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.		
1875, . . .	243,944	416,759	4,934	665,637	81,564	729,321
1876, . . .	247,897	329,344	6,845	574,986	86,384	641,370
1877, . . .	232,905	417,203	2,812	652,920	68,471	721,391
1878, . . .	273,125	250,839	3,791	527,755	37,832	571,587
1879, . . .	291,777	427,798	3,008	722,583	59,893	782,374
1880, . . .	229,603	278,518	1,819	509,940	46,927	556,867
1881, . . .	255,026	387,852	2,220	645,098	71,245	715,343
1882, . . .	243,548	342,938	1,884	588,370	52,800	640,170
1883, . . .	285,156	358,917	1,247	645,320	42,009	717,329
1884, . . .	331,119	302,878	2,283	636,280	82,973	689,253
1885, . . .	282,537	405,540	2,941	691,018	47,398	738,716
1886, . . .	248,362	372,682	1,432	622,476	47,387	669,863
1887, . . .	218,839	366,758	1,152	586,749	53,449	639,198
1888, . . .	240,183	323,075	3,985	567,243	33,559	600,802
1889, . . .	218,568	305,397	6,278	530,243	56,290	586,533
1890, . . .	316,844	318,545	8,473	643,862	45,397	689,259
1891, . . .	330,748	422,534	7,805	761,087	65,807	826,894
1892, . . .	302,555	414,859	5,622	723,036	68,571	791,607
1893, . . .	274,472	349,800	3,837	628,109	53,451	681,560
1894, . . .	259,173	419,302	5,048	683,523	32,404	715,927
1895, . . .	278,770	480,903	4,101	763,774	59,588	823,362
1896, . . .	278,064	442,921	6,210	727,195	45,088	772,283
1897, . . .	275,450	427,891	7,442	710,783	34,738	745,521
1898, . . .	281,690	344,954	6,269	632,913	29,725	662,638
1899, . . .	306,392	558,554	10,634	875,580	85,161	960,741
1900, . . .	246,887	558,508	6,724	812,119	87,528	899,647

FROM IRELAND.

Great Britain during each of the Years from 1878 to 1903, inclusive.

SHEEP.			SWINE.			TOTAL CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE.	YEAR.
Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.		
446,629	196,371	642,889	401,167	68,330	470,547	1,612,757	1878
506,691	166,750	673,371	371,070	58,584	429,663	1,744,404	1879
602,806	211,637	714,763	333,653	39,237	372,890	1,809,044	1880
415,703	161,024	577,527	348,532	63,463	382,985	1,562,179	1881
392,848	184,556	558,404	456,443	48,483	502,896	1,843,684	1882
312,168	148,621	460,728	433,798	27,224	461,017	1,478,613	1883
355,666	177,819	533,285	487,227	18,451	456,678	1,705,800	1884
480,410	198,080	629,090	370,636	27,925	398,564	1,688,126	1885
493,883	240,230	734,213	391,508	26,776	421,285	1,872,887	1886
321,644	226,924	548,568	438,155	42,785	480,220	1,698,741	1887
400,836	286,748	687,584	495,580	48,282	544,872	1,921,272	1888
378,313	240,374	618,687	428,103	45,468	478,551	1,757,081	1889
387,330	240,761	628,081	546,417	58,746	603,162	1,871,641	1890
569,698	328,477	898,175	459,596	45,988	508,584	2,027,061	1891
713,918	388,548	1,082,465	457,877	42,974	500,851	2,207,819	1892
703,299	402,661	1,107,800	405,242	51,329	456,571	2,253,200	1893
574,471	362,830	937,101	515,647	89,820	584,967	2,360,022	1894
351,975	300,693	652,578	500,700	48,520	547,220	1,991,405	1895
397,164	340,142	737,306	574,877	85,912	610,589	2,029,455	1896
435,709	368,801	804,515	633,458	41,848	696,307	2,245,884	1897
449,558	363,890	813,458	555,723	32,062	586,785	2,225,505	1898
452,070	418,883	871,953	650,850	37,708	686,553	2,332,778	1899
475,981	384,182	860,263	673,847	41,355	715,202	2,322,984	1900
484,516	353,809	846,825	558,262	66,897	598,128	2,082,082	1901
599,319	456,483	1,055,802	608,106	34,864	567,979	2,650,015	1902
444,762	380,917	825,679	541,691	28,318	569,920	2,293,244	1903

[continued on next page.]

ANIMALS EXPORTED FROM IRELAND.

TABLE 23 (continued).—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during each of the Years from 1878 to 1903, inclusive.

YEAR.	Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	TOTAL ANIMALS.
		Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.			
1878, .	4,454	67	6,918	10,936	17,941	18	309	1,865,489
1879, .	4,307	43	9,569	14,312	23,928	31	277	1,772,941
1880, .	4,094	76	16,217	19,008	32,361	38	573	1,846,060
1881, .	4,062	45	13,921	19,850	33,816	32	379	1,570,461
1882, .	5,336	67	11,711	16,480	28,268	19	379	1,877,469
1883, .	5,272	32	10,129	14,801	24,962	18	403	1,500,270
1884, .	5,440	74	10,722	16,290	27,086	19	607	1,738,903
1885, .	5,508	64	11,603	16,498	28,166	17	702	1,702,314
1886, .	8,171	46	12,497	16,239	28,779	25	823	1,948,688
1887, .	5,930	88	11,801	15,769	27,638	14	1,181	1,763,324
1888, .	4,479	67	12,388	17,373	29,828	18	1,086	1,956,676
1889, .	5,968	80	13,847	18,097	31,924	10	1,244	1,790,127
1890, .	7,798	105	14,625	19,422	34,152	17	1,396	1,915,104
1891, .	8,391	125	14,053	19,216	33,396	19	1,049	2,070,316
1892, .	7,465	118	14,377	18,191	32,681	8	863	2,248,304
1893, .	6,208	131	13,356	15,883	30,390	17	461	2,290,274
1894, .	6,805	168	14,484	18,942	33,589	10	678	2,460,312
1895, .	5,672	188	13,370	19,002	34,580	20	1,036	2,020,890
1896, .	3,807	191	18,046	21,610	39,658	181	2,316	2,075,812
1897, .	6,449	156	17,590	20,870	38,422	35	2,054	2,289,794
1898, .	3,539	150	18,900	20,434	38,804	11	2,268	2,270,225
1899, .	8,457	122	19,471	22,404	42,067	174	2,342	2,361,338
1900, .	1,840	103	16,220	19,185	35,606	67	2,272	2,382,768
1901, .	2,816	194	11,467	13,946	23,607	58	1,817	2,112,300
1902, .	1,448	222	11,146	13,803	25,230	122	1,785	2,661,620
1903, .	1,519	265	12,867	14,587	27,719	14	968	2,023,464

TABLE 24.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1903, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

Irish Ports	CATTLE.				
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.
Bellina,	457	81	580	-	1,118
Belfast,	16,840	117,306	190	1,578	135,914
Colemine,	51	1,533	14	1	1,600
Cork,	4,590	44,093	1,906	60,629	111,318
Drogheda,	27,599	15,375	-	35	43,009
Dublin,	162,146	164,538	1,696	7,935	330,314
Dundalk,	5,490	23,302	11	2	28,805
Dundrum (Down),	-	91	-	-	91
Greenore,	924	29,121	-	-	30,045
Larne,	1,440	29,940	-	1	31,381
Limerick,	1,328	955	5	-	2,288
Londonderry,	10,701	65,715	1,434	11,074	79,924
Newry,	514	10,262	-	-	11,366
Portrush,	14	1,066	1	-	1,081
Sligo,	521	3,036	-	81	3,637
Warrenpoint,	-	300	-	-	300
Waterford,	13,489	54,234	398	6,171	80,292
Westport,	605	17	463	-	1,085
Wexford,	4,178	3,947	27	21	8,173
TOTAL,	246,887	556,506	6,724	87,528	897,645

[continued on next page.]

TABLE 25.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1903, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain.

British Ports.	CATTLE.				
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.
Ardrossan,	3,146	22,249	75	19	25,489
Ayr,	4,936	29,831	4	502	35,233
Barrow,	2,446	22,837	17	-	25,300
Bristol,	4,819	33,331	46	13,830	66,926
Dover,	-	-	-	-	-
Falmouth,	-	4	-	-	4
Fleetwood,	5,043	16,294	28	69	21,434
Glasgow,	24,582	82,437	4,361	16,970	128,860
Greenock,	1,138	10,348	74	67	12,137
Holyhead,	40,196	96,622	243	1,896	138,969
Liverpool,	115,258	126,887	1,249	11,761	253,155
London,	-	-	-	-	-
Manchester,	20,094	7,442	-	6	27,542
Milford,	11,455	42,729	72	31,210	85,466
Morecambe,	2,753	25,829	-	44	28,636
Newhaven,	-	134	-	-	134
Newport,	-	8	-	14	22
Plymouth,	1,310	1,346	65	4,261	6,982
Port Dinorwic (Wales),	-	-	-	2	2
Portsmouth,	-	-	-	-	-
Silloth,	7,308	6,447	-	-	13,715
Southampton,	1,232	1,167	-	1,874	4,273
Stranraer,	1,386	25,381	-	1	26,668
Whitehaven,	25	4,713	-	-	4,738
TOTAL,	246,887	556,506	6,724	87,528	897,645

[continued on next page.]

TABLE 24 (continued).—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland showing the Ports of

IRISH PORTS.	SHEEP.			SWINE.			Goats.
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.	
Bellina, ...	2,617	9,770	12,387	2,730	-	2,730	4
Belfast, ...	10,731	16,756	27,487	36,953	12,228	49,181	294
Oolersine, ...	706	72	778	160	12	162	3
Cork, ...	37,297	44,240	81,537	37,736	261	37,997	7
Drogheda, ...	38,159	50,737	88,896	14,445	2,261	16,706	46
Dublin, ...	226,163	175,668	401,711	296,833	1,214	298,047	37
Dundalk, ...	6,904	9,322	16,226	23,082	2,323	31,905	848
Dundrum (Down), ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Greenore, ...	29,290	2,221	31,501	3,769	1,113	4,882	296
Larne, ...	1,226	1,389	2,615	291	5,970	6,261	5
Limerick, ...	115	-	115	20	3	23	-
Londonderry, ...	24,976	15,066	40,042	7,795	2,465	10,261	2
Newry, ...	3,197	6,869	10,066	2,275	-	2,275	23
Portrush, ...	121	4	125	1,897	-	1,897	-
Sligo, ...	5,431	7,037	12,468	36,967	-	36,967	-
Warrenpoint, ...	225	312	537	-	-	-	-
Waterford, ...	27,711	25,055	52,766	44,477	7	44,484	7
Westport, ...	12,204	2,281	14,485	6,932	-	6,932	-
Wexford, ...	17,769	5,939	23,708	19,979	1	19,980	2
TOTAL, ...	444,762	390,917	835,679	541,601	23,319	569,920	1,519

TABLE.—25 (continued).—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland showing the Ports of

BRITISH PORTS.	SHEEP.			SWINE.			Goats.
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.	
Ardrossan, ...	469	1,022	1,491	1,067	3,595	4,662	81
Ayr, ...	1,811	2,258	4,069	4,117	3,244	7,361	71
Barrow, ...	263	200	463	20,048	1,318	21,366	2
Bristol, ...	20,575	13,424	33,999	33,240	3	33,243	1
Dover, ...	70	-	70	-	-	-	-
Falmouth, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleetwood, ...	8,053	5,413	13,466	3,608	80	3,688	2
Glasgow, ...	4,103	9,513	13,616	39,306	2,590	41,896	5
Greenock, ...	59	34	93	565	1,024	1,589	2
Holyhead, ...	97,132	42,808	139,940	177,692	1,848	179,540	269
Liverpool, ...	244,537	244,464	489,001	194,228	8,325	202,603	881
London, ...	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Manchester, ...	22,735	19,969	42,704	3,992	14	3,996	3
Milford, ...	34,287	53,604	87,891	26,568	-	26,568	6
Morecambe, ...	7,297	2,593	9,890	33,933	39	33,962	-
Newhaven, ...	138	20	158	-	-	-	-
Newport, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plymouth, ...	182	4	186	-	-	-	1
Port Dinorwic (Wales), ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portsmouth, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silloth, ...	761	275	1,036	134	-	134	-
Southampton, ...	1,388	99	1,487	1,221	2	1,223	2
Stranraer, ...	265	1,206	1,471	121	5,803	5,924	2
Whitehaven, ...	-	45	45	2,351	183	2,534	163
TOTAL, ...	444,762	390,917	835,679	541,601	23,319	569,920	1,519

to Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1903,
Embarkation in Ireland.

Horses.				Males or Females.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Irish Ports.
Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.				
-	3	1	4	-	-	10,182	Ballina.
32	2,325	4,862	7,439	1	33	219,639	Belfast.
-	7	6	13	-	1	2,631	Celerraine.
16	846	1,155	2,016	-	252	233,087	Cork.
1	93	123	221	-	2	148,894	Drogheda.
132	4,743	4,692	9,037	3	21	1,035,199	Dublin.
-	730	712	1,442	9	462	79,697	Dundalk.
-	-	-	-	-	-	93	Dundrum (Down)
2	2,397	1,000	3,809	-	150	79,855	Greenore.
16	29	146	231	-	8	41,218	Larne.
-	14	11	25	-	-	2,451	Limerick.
7	223	392	614	-	4	150,707	Londonderry.
-	16	30	46	-	17	23,743	Newry.
-	7	6	12	-	-	1,625	Portrush.
-	9	8	17	1	1	55,091	Sligo.
-	-	-	-	-	1	838	Warrenpoint.
10	1,192	1,473	2,675	-	44	120,303	Waterford.
-	43	30	63	-	2	39,287	Westport.
-	18	32	45	-	-	51,848	Wexford.
265	12,867	14,587	27,719	14	968	2,323,464	TOTAL.

to Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1903,
Debarcation in Great Britain.

Horses.				Males or Females.	Asses.	Total Animals.	British Ports.
Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.				
-	309	1,019	1,368	-	8	23,436	Ardrossan.
2	118	371	491	-	3	47,228	Ayr.
1	179	477	657	-	6	47,799	Barrow.
4	534	663	1,231	-	69	125,309	Bristol.
-	-	-	-	-	-	70	Dover.
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	Falmouth.
9	973	1,582	2,564	-	4	41,319	Fleetwood.
17	729	1,033	1,829	2	22	195,170	Glasgow.
4	11	67	72	1	6	13,889	Grestock.
170	5,946	4,013	10,729	2	131	468,030	Holyhead.
25	2,192	2,361	4,579	9	530	962,773	Liverpool.
-	3	13	18	-	-	17	London.
-	100	69	169	-	-	73,314	Manchester.
14	1,389	1,714	3,067	-	177	183,165	Milford.
-	60	70	130	-	2	73,311	Morecambe.
-	-	1	1	-	-	293	Newhaven.
-	-	-	-	-	-	22	Newport.
1	30	36	67	-	-	7,293	Plymouth.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Port Disserth (Wales)
-	2	1	3	-	-	3	Portsmouth.
1	44	23	68	-	-	14,393	Stilloth.
-	75	86	161	-	3	7,115	Southampton.
16	85	187	238	-	6	34,338	Stranraer.
-	83	121	269	-	3	7,729	Whitehaven.
265	12,867	14,587	27,719	14	968	2,323,464	TOTAL.

TABLE 26.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1903, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

ARDROSSAN.

IRISH PORTS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belfast, ...	24,725	1,488	4,344	4	1,303	—	1	31,865
Dundalk, ...	296	—	579	75	17	—	—	957
Newry, ...	468	—	59	2	8	—	7	544
Total, ...	25,489	1,488	4,982	81	1,388	—	8	33,396

AYR.

Belfast, ...	30,550	2,226	7,024	71	478	—	—	40,279
Larne, ...	4,713	1,844	337	—	13	—	3	6,907
Total, ...	35,263	4,069	7,361	71	491	—	3	47,187

BARROW.

Belfast, ...	25,300	468	21,366	2	637	—	6	47,779
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BRISTOL.

Belfast, ...	2	—	—	—	7	—	—	9
Cork, ...	29,575	17,960	6,614	1	652	—	48	54,800
Dublin, ...	197	—	40	—	121	—	3	361
Rosslare, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, ...	21,636	11,966	13,384	—	422	—	18	47,426
Wexford, ...	5,416	4,073	13,205	—	29	—	—	22,723
Total, ...	56,826	33,999	33,243	1	1,231	—	69	125,309

DOUGLAS.

Belfast, ...	762	2,116	—	—	116	—	—	2,994
Dublin, ...	129	785	—	—	1	1	—	915
Total, ...	891	2,901	—	—	117	1	—	3,910

DOVER.

Waterford, ...	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	70
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TABLE 26.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1903, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

FALMOUTH.

IRISH PORTS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jonkeys.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Dublin, ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4

FLEETWOOD.

Belfast, ...	18,493	7,956	3,106	3	2,448	—	4	32,210
Londonderry, ...	2,741	5,510	642	—	116	—	—	9,009
Total, ...	21,434	13,466	3,748	3	2,564	—	4	41,229

GLASGOW.

Belfast, ...	890	61	256	—	3	—	—	1,210
Belfast, ...	21,008	589	1,302	1	678	—	12	23,595
Coleraine, ...	1,604	778	160	3	12	—	1	2,549
Cork, ...	4,562	24	10	—	73	—	2	4,681
Dublin, ...	51,175	4,214	12,125	—	795	1	3	69,413
Limerick, ...	2,288	115	28	—	25	—	—	2,461
Londonderry, ...	39,432	6,000	4,133	—	131	—	1	49,747
Portrush, ...	1,031	125	1,777	—	12	—	—	2,965
Sligo, ...	3,540	1,671	30,831	—	9	1	1	25,963
Waterford, ...	2,311	2	135	1	39	—	—	2,999
Westport, ...	464	77	4	—	1	—	1	547
Total, ...	128,800	13,616	41,906	5	1,829	2	22	180,170

GREENOCK.

Belfast, ...	360	15	—	—	27	1	4	607
Coleraine, ...	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	12
Dublin, ...	740	10	—	—	32	—	—	782
Londonderry, ...	10,827	68	1,547	2	13	—	1	12,468
Portrush, ...	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	30
Total, ...	12,127	93	1,589	2	72	1	5	13,899

HOLYHEAD.

Dublin, ...	108,914	108,439	174,118	11	5,890	2	11	308,346
Greenore, ...	30,045	31,561	4,822	238	3,890	—	100	70,685
Total, ...	138,959	139,990	178,940	309	10,779	2	111	409,030

TABLE 26.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1903, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

LIVERPOOL.

IRISH PORTS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Ballina, ...	188	12,235	2,474	4	1	—	—	14,902
Belfast, ...	10,109	13,330	8,752	4	1,503	—	3	33,701
Cork, ...	23,426	5,307	17,404	1	106	—	48	46,292
Drogheda, ...	43,009	85,896	16,726	40	221	—	2	145,894
Dublin, ...	113,970	242,079	75,228	23	950	—	3	432,253
Dundalk, ...	28,509	16,226	31,326	773	1,425	9	462	78,730
Londonderry, ...	8,640	23,513	1,575	—	115	—	1	33,244
Newry, ...	10,898	10,006	2,316	31	38	—	10	23,289
Sligo, ...	97	10,297	18,136	—	8	—	—	28,538
Warrenpoint, ...	300	537	—	—	—	—	1	838
Waterford, ...	12,631	24,312	17,143	3	125	—	1	64,215
Westport, ...	621	22,108	8,948	—	02	—	1	29,780
Wexford, ...	2,757	19,575	6,775	2	16	—	—	29,135
Total	255,155	489,021	202,603	881	4,579	9	590	963,778

LONDON.

Belfast, ...	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
Cork, ...	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8
Dublin, ...	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	3
Total,	—	1	—	—	16	—	—	17

MANCHESTER.

Belfast, ...	295	1,421	93	—	—	—	—	1,809
Dublin, ...	27,247	40,273	3,843	3	169	—	—	71,535
Total,	27,542	41,694	3,936	3	169	—	—	73,344

MILFORD.

Cork, ...	43,249	57,319	12,746	5	996	—	153	114,468
Waterford, ...	42,217	15,572	13,822	1	2,061	—	24	73,697
Total	85,466	72,891	26,568	6	3,057	—	177	138,165

MORECAMBE.

Dublin, ...	10,342	5,539	31,559	—	21	—	1	47,461
Londonderry, ...	18,284	4,951	2,404	—	109	—	1	25,748
Total	28,626	10,490	33,963	—	130	—	2	73,211

TABLE 26.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1903, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

NEWHAVEN.

IRISH PORTS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Waterford, ...	131	152	—	1	—	—	—	283

NEWPORT.

Cork, ...	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
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PLYMOUTH.

Belfast, ...	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
Cork, ...	6,637	34	—	—	60	—	—	6,731
Dublin, ...	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
Waterford, ...	325	152	—	—	8	—	—	485
Total, ...	6,962	186	—	1	67	—	—	7,220

PORT DINORWIC (WALES).

Dublin, ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
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PORTSMOUTH.

Dublin, ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
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SILLOTH.

Dublin, ...	13,715	1,636	134	—	63	—	—	14,953
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SOUTHAMPTON.

Belfast, ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Cork, ...	3,727	883	1,323	—	131	—	3	5,967
Dublin, ...	8	—	—	—	10	—	—	18
Waterford, ...	533	574	—	2	19	—	—	1,128
Total, ...	4,278	1,457	1,323	2	163	—	3	7,119

TABLE 26.—RETURN of the NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1903, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

STRANRAER.

IRISH PORTS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jonnets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Larne, ...	26,668	1,471	5,924	2	238	—	5	34,308

WHITEHAVEN.

Belfast, ...	4,647	45	2,534	148	209	—	3	7,546
Dundrum (Down),	91	—	—	2	—	—	—	93
Total, ...	4,738	45	2,534	150	209	—	3	7,739

TABLE 27.—RETURN of the NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during each Month of the Year ended 31st December, 1903.

MONTH.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jonnets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
January, ...	65,155	33,637	81,426	8	1,467	—	5	181,633
February, ...	66,262	21,048	68,908	8	1,638	—	7	147,863
March, ...	75,303	18,463	61,901	87	1,948	—	14	167,713
April, ...	69,682	18,378	47,574	313	2,346	2	72	138,398
May, ...	60,163	63,551	35,486	167	3,361	1	265	163,994
June, ...	67,106	129,292	17,736	348	2,674	1	170	207,227
July, ...	47,622	156,450	12,832	975	2,662	1	172	220,694
August, ...	78,255	154,343	15,371	160	2,796	1	125	251,661
September, ...	97,690	26,465	31,739	31	2,865	2	87	259,869
October, ...	131,724	73,036	57,378	7	2,815	—	23	264,983
November, ...	109,266	40,755	62,812	9	1,974	6	9	214,831
December, ...	60,318	21,181	76,758	6	1,273	1	19	149,557
Total, ...	828,586	828,550	569,920	1,519	27,836	15	968	2,227,374

TABLE 28.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during each of the Years from 1878 to 1903, inclusive.

YEAR.	CATTLE.					
	OXEN, BULLS, AND COWS.				Calves.	Total.
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Fattening or Breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.		
1878, . . .	.	253	.	253	20	279
1879, . . .	.	154	.	154	86	240
1880, . . .	.	859	7	866	17	883
1881, . . .	.	630	.	539	.	539
1882, . . .	.	568	.	568	27	595
1883, . . .	.	416	.	416	67	473
1884, . . .	.	332	.	332	335	667
1885, . . .	8	432	10	450	20	476
1886, . . .	101	763	.	864	5	869
1887, . . .	29	496	.	465	16	481
1888, . . .	23	799	.	822	4	828
1889, . . .	10	646	.	856	9	865
1890, . . .	2	468	.	480	4	484
1891, . . .	60	533	.	593	17	610
1892, . . .	.	24	.	24	22	46
1893, . . .	40	638	.	678	42	718
1894, . . .	24	780	.	874	14	888
1895, . . .	168	413	.	583	8	591
1896, . . .	205	610	.	715	1	716
1897, . . .	137	690	.	827	30	857
1898, . . .	74	704	.	778	24	802
1899, . . .	156	535	.	691	31	722
1900, . . .	192	404	.	596	20	616
1901, . . .	110	324	.	434	15	449
1902, . . .	168	881	1	1,046	62	1,108
1903, . . .	63	748	.	816	75	891

(continued on next page.)

TABLE 28 (continued).—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from
1878 to 1903

YEAR.	SHEEP.			SWINE.			Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.
	Sheep.	Lamba.	Total.	Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.	
1878, . . .	184	.	184	1	11	12	475
1879, . . .	400	30	430	.	.	.	670
1880, . . .	522	50	572	.	.	.	1,255
1881, . . .	1,554	283	1,837	1	.	1	2,577
1882, . . .	762	.	762	.	.	.	1,355
1883, . . .	178	.	178	.	.	.	451
1884, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	467
1885, . . .	37	2	39	.	30	30	545
1886, . . .	182	66	248	1	6	7	1,194
1887, . . .	179	91	270	.	6	.	757
1888, . . .	179	331	510	.	26	26	1,362
1889, . . .	612	72	684	.	.	.	1,349
1890, . . .	1,841	440	2,281	.	.	.	2,845
1891, . . .	458	000	1,967	.	2	2	1,679
1892, . . .	888	1,675	2,203	.	.	.	2,809
1893, . . .	253	1,894	2,227	2	.	2	2,947
1894, . . .	142	1,738	1,890	.	15	15	2,743
1895, . . .	236	3,200	3,425	.	.	.	4,114
1896, . . .	400	3,465	3,934	.	.	.	4,620
1897, . . .	900	4,849	5,749	10	14	24	6,430
1898, . . .	216	3,170	3,380	.	10	10	4,192
1899, . . .	144	3,781	3,925	.	7	7	4,654
1900, . . .	828	4,111	4,494	.	59	59	5,149
1901, . . .	225	3,448	3,893	1	19	20	4,362
1902, . . .	103	1,975	2,141	68	1	69	2,320
1903, . . .	1	2,900	2,001	.	.	.	3,792

Ireland to the Isle of Man during each of the Years from inclusive.

Gross.	Horses.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Year.
	Stal- Horns.	Mares.	Goldings.	Total.				
.	.	1	3	4	.	1	480	1878.
3	.	3	2	5	.	.	878	1879.
1	.	8	8	14	.	.	1,378	1880.
63	.	58	36	96	.	3	2,539	1881.
11	.	14	38	52	.	.	1,418	1882.
13	.	26	56	93	.	.	757	1883.
2	.	32	69	131	1	1	772	1884.
13	.	73	58	132	.	.	690	1885.
36	1	43	100	134	.	1	1,535	1886.
17	.	45	48	93	.	3	870	1887.
5	.	48	62	118	.	.	1,477	1888.
77	1	47	59	87	.	1	1,814	1889.
17	.	35	43	78	.	6	5,046	1890.
72	.	58	97	185	.	13	2,228	1891.
.	.	184	96	200	.	3	2,515	1892.
16	1	31	43	78	.	4	3,847	1893.
21	.	46	58	95	.	1	2,901	1894.
56	.	48	77	123	1	3	4,390	1895.
67	18	65	71	147	.	5	4,869	1896.
43	.	55	46	60	.	1	3,768	1897.
28	.	33	43	81	.	2	4,205	1898.
1	.	67	66	135	.	.	4,798	1899.
.	.	28	28	43	.	.	5,157	1900.
18	1	28	85	56	.	.	4,428	1901.
11	1	19	38	59	.	2	3,801	1902.
.	.	55	67	117	1	.	3,218	1903.

TABLE 29.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1903, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

Ports of Embarkation.	CATTLE.				
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.
Belfast,	11	676	.	75	762
Dublin,	57	72	.	.	129
Total,	68	748	.	75	891

	SHEEP.			SWINE.			Goats.
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.	
Belfast, . . . . .	.	2,116	2,116	.	.	.	.
Dublin,	1	784	785	.	.	.	.
Total,	1	2,900	2,901	.	.	.	.

	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.			
Belfast,	50	66	116	.	.	2,994
Dublin,	1	1	1	.	916
Total,	50	67	117	1	.	3,910

TABLE 30.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1903, showing the Ports of Debarkation in the Isle of Man.

Ports of Debarkation.	CATTLE.				
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.
Douglas,	68	748	.	75	891

	SHEEP.			SWINE.			Goats.
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.	
Douglas,	1	2,900	2,901	.	.	.	.

	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.			
Douglas,	50	67	117	1	.	3,910

TABLE 31.—RETURN of the NUMBER of HORSES Exported from Ireland through Great Britain to the Colonies and Foreign Countries during the Year ended 31st December, 1903, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

Ports.	Number of Horses.			
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.
Belfast, . . .	2	580	271	853
Cork, . . .	1	.	1	2
Dublin, . . .	3	205	254	462
Dundalk, . . .	.	10	10	20
Greenore, . . .	.	657	248	1,055
Waterford, . . .	.	101	168	267
Total, . . .	9	1,553	1,070	2,659

ANIMALS IMPORTED

TABLE 32.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland

YEAR.	CATTLE.						SHEEP.		
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.				Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Fattening or Breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.					
1876, .	441	407	7	855	826	1,081	11,406	7,449	18,855
1879, .	802	579	73	1,454	971	2,425	14,854	1,764	16,618
1880, .	1,291	502	1	1,854	485	2,339	17,017	4,403	21,420
1881, .	280	309	1	590	34	624	23,977	6,756	30,733
1882, .	1	892	.	893	40	943	23,902	3,892	27,794
1883, .	7	23	.	32	3	35	1,940	2,846	4,812
1884, .	176	254	.	430	13	448	22,893	4,007	27,100
1885, .	1,293	552	1	1,848	114	1,960	25,919	1,716	27,635
1886, .	478	626	.	1,103	129	1,232	10,958	4,899	15,857
1887, .	152	458	.	610	39	649	15,077	18,951	34,028
1888, .	17	189	.	197	24	221	21,071	10,051	31,122
1889, .	11	405	.	416	32	468	18,084	20,797	38,881
1890, .	.	452	.	452	758	1,210	14,928	19,362	34,290
1891, .	1	268	4	273	35	308	9,316	6,180	15,496
1892, .	.	103	.	103	0	112	3,627	3,384	7,011
1893, .	.	328	2	328	91	389	7,296	3,112	10,408
1894, .	4	208	.	212	22	234	9,998	8,899	17,897
1895, .	.	329	1	330	32	362	10,995	6,431	17,426
1896, .	.	349	.	359	82	391	13,686	11,682	25,368
1897, .	.	459	.	459	39	498	18,841	4,553	23,394
1898, .	.	384	.	384	37	421	20,350	3,080	23,430
1899, .	.	548	.	548	103	651	26,858	12,527	39,385
1900, .	.	139	.	139	22	182	1,676	55	1,911
1901, .	.	549	.	549	62	611	20,039	10,606	30,645
1902, .	2	644	2	648	83	711	18,627	7,055	25,682
1903, .	15	612	.	627	29	686	31,790	12,742	44,532

INTO IRELAND.

during each of the Years from 1878 to 1903, inclusive.

SWINE.			Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.	Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	YEAR.
Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.			Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.				
948	66	814	20,850	5	22	826	1,742	2,591	7	8	28,481	1878
105	42	147	10,190	11	18	337	1,372	1,927	10	7	21,143	1879
12	220	242	24,031	31	13	762	1,826	2,281	17	3	26,368	1880
1	375	374	31,730	4	17	797	1,820	2,484	2	5	34,173	1881
2	57	39	28,228	30	26	761	1,882	2,684	12	7	30,961	1882
.	8	8	4,555	3	21	388	1,358	1,687	6	7	6,840	1883
2	28	30	27,978	20	17	852	1,486	2,185	7	8	30,157	1884
20	79	108	29,097	34	37	946	1,510	2,493	7	11	32,542	1885
3	131	164	26,220	24	27	1,014	1,431	2,172	15	3	28,734	1886
10	149	159	34,828	52	54	1,389	1,846	3,271	40	9	38,178	1887
2	151	153	40,498	32	42	982	1,454	2,489	15	0	48,979	1888
7	154	161	40,420	9	48	1,188	1,792	2,996	9	9	43,443	1889
2	157	159	35,886	0	54	1,159	2,009	3,213	20	26	38,904	1890
15	143	158	15,990	41	102	1,526	2,569	4,197	5	37	28,210	1891
1	20	30	7,153	11	38	1,472	2,175	3,735	7	10	10,022	1892
10	146	156	10,926	47	131	1,570	2,170	3,671	.	3	14,847	1893
.	6	6	17,937	33	131	1,524	2,809	3,964	1	9	21,940	1894
.	.	.	17,788	50	83	1,776	2,692	4,553	5	19	22,415	1895
.	28	28	26,829	15	130	2,231	2,118	3,563	4	22	31,593	1896
.	57	37	22,743	18	92	2,171	3,026	5,296	5	68	28,121	1897
.	126	128	23,157	38	97	2,329	3,370	5,796	2	7	30,928	1898
.	9	9	40,045	59	133	2,821	3,542	6,596	2	16	46,750	1899
.	5	5	2,078	7	148	3,337	4,215	7,726	12	13	8,535	1900
2	45	47	31,893	5	191	4,723	5,523	10,543	21	7	42,483	1901
3	25	28	24,421	9	247	3,753	4,333	8,153	7	34	32,726	1902
1	22	23	45,221	6	257	3,653	4,368	8,376	5	10	55,823	1903

TABLE 33.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland from
showing the Ports of

Irish Ports.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Ballina, ...	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Belfast, ...	2	134	-	14	150	11,943	973	12,916
Coleman, ...	5	2	-	4	11	111	9	120
Cork, ...	-	45	-	-	45	65	-	65
Drogheda, ...	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
Dublin, ...	8	281	-	11	300	15,844	5,901	21,745
Dundalk, ...	-	3	-	5	8	864	-	864
Dundrum (Down), ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greencore, ...	-	6	-	-	6	1	-	1
Larne, ...	-	41	-	-	41	1,086	430	1,516
Limerick, ...	-	2	-	-	2	93	70	163
Londonderry, ...	-	39	-	3	42	382	4,190	4,572
Newry, ...	-	21	-	-	21	265	-	265
Portmah, ...	-	4	-	-	4	26	698	694
Sligo, ...	-	-	-	-	-	627	567	1,194
Waterford, ...	-	29	-	2	31	406	3	409
Westport, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Wexford, ...	-	2	-	-	2	17	-	17
TOTAL, ...	15	612	-	39	666	31,790	12,742	44,532

TABLE 34.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland from
showing the Ports of

British Ports.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Ardrossan, ...	-	87	-	1	88	6,422	210	6,632
Ayr, ...	-	5	-	2	7	7,068	1,135	8,203
Barrow, ...	-	7	-	-	7	35	-	35
Bristol, ...	-	20	-	-	20	35	12	47
Cardiff, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falmouth, ...	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Fleetwood, ...	2	7	-	3	12	4	-	4
Glasgow, ...	5	180	-	14	199	16,570	10,334	26,904
Greenock, ...	-	3	-	-	3	68	328	396
Holyhead, ...	8	163	-	4	164	163	4	167
Liverpool, ...	-	23	-	10	33	47	2	49
London, ...	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Manchester, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Millford, ...	-	21	-	1	22	48	1	49
Morecambe, ...	-	5	-	1	6	-	-	-
Newhaven, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newport, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plymouth, ...	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-
Portsmouth, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silloth, ...	-	32	-	-	32	928	658	1,586
Southampton, ...	-	27	-	3	30	-	-	-
Stranraer, ...	-	39	-	-	39	312	68	380
Swansea, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitehaven, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL, ...	15	612	-	39	666	31,790	12,742	44,532

Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1903,
Debarcation in Ireland.

SWINE.			Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	IRISH PORTS.
Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.		Stall- Horses.	Manes.	Gold- ings.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Ballina.
1	4	5	5	69	689	1,428	2,166	1	2	15,248	Belfast.
-	-	-	-	-	8	6	14	-	-	145	Coleraine.
-	3	3	-	6	163	395	474	-	2	589	Cork.
-	-	-	-	1	12	22	35	-	-	37	Drogheda.
-	8	9	-	137	2,404	1,815	4,356	7	1	26,418	Dublin.
-	-	-	-	-	62	83	145	-	-	1,017	Dundalk.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dundrum (Down)
-	2	2	-	4	165	96	265	-	2	216	Greencore.
-	2	2	-	14	59	77	150	-	1	1,710	Larne.
-	-	-	-	3	-	15	18	-	-	183	Limerick.
-	2	2	-	6	123	169	298	-	1	4,915	Londonderry.
-	-	-	-	2	28	51	81	-	-	367	Newry.
-	-	-	-	1	21	9	31	-	-	630	Portrush.
-	-	-	-	-	47	5	52	-	-	1,266	Sligo.
-	-	-	-	14	221	239	474	-	1	876	Waterford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Westport.
-	-	-	-	-	31	48	79	-	-	98	Wexford.
1	22	23	6	257	3,968	4,368	8,578	8	10	53,323	TOTAL.

Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1903,
Embarcation in Great Britain.

SWINE.			Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	BRITISH PORTS.
Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.		Stall- Horses.	Manes.	Gold- ings.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	6	64	151	221	-	-	6,041	Ardrossan.
-	-	-	-	1	15	38	54	-	-	8,264	Ayr.
-	-	-	-	98	73	125	226	-	-	328	Barrow.
-	-	-	-	2	55	77	135	-	-	262	Bristol.
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	Cardiff.
-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	4	Falmouth.
1	-	1	5	10	230	474	714	-	-	736	Fleetwood.
-	-	-	-	28	379	427	834	-	1	27,568	Glasgow.
-	-	-	-	6	20	36	62	-	-	419	Greenock.
-	4	4	-	66	1,485	1,119	2,670	6	3	3,001	Holyhead.
-	14	14	-	14	370	644	1,028	1	3	1,127	Liverpool.
-	-	-	1	2	10	10	22	-	-	25	London.
-	-	-	-	4	294	195	493	1	-	494	Manchester.
-	-	-	-	11	293	409	713	-	2	785	Milford.
-	-	-	-	-	18	9	27	-	-	23	Morecambe.
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	Newhaven.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	Newport.
-	-	-	-	-	10	9	19	-	-	23	Plymouth.
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	Portsmouth.
-	1	1	-	51	449	301	792	-	-	1,439	Shiloh.
-	1	1	-	-	4	5	9	-	-	40	Southampton.
-	2	2	-	14	68	76	148	-	1	550	Stranraer.
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	Swansea.
-	-	-	-	14	135	258	407	-	-	407	Whitehaven.
1	22	23	6	257	3,968	4,368	8,578	8	10	53,323	TOTAL.

TABLE II.—REVENUE OF THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS IMPORTED INTO IRELAND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND THE ISLE OF MAN DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR ended 31st December, 1903.

MONTH.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Donkeys.	Horses and mules.	Asses.	Total Animals.
January,	23	122	—	—	222	—	—	367
February,	127	142	2	—	242	—	—	513
March,	66	2,362	6	—	222	—	—	2,656
April,	31	2,122	—	—	247	1	2	2,403
May,	66	2,222	2	—	212	2	2	2,404
June,	66	472	2	—	222	—	1	963
July,	26	22	2	—	2,222	2	—	2,274
August,	12	2,222	2	2	2,222	—	—	6,678
September,	22	22,222	—	2	222	—	2	22,472
October,	127	22,222	2	2	222	—	—	22,577
November,	22	222	2	—	222	—	1	677
December,	12	222	1	—	222	—	—	677
Total,	622	22,222	22	2	2,222	2	22	22,222

ANIMALS IMPORTED.

TABLE 36.—RETURN of the NUMBER of HORSES Imported into Ireland through Great Britain from the Colonies and Foreign Countries during the Year ended 31st December, 1903, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Ireland.

IRISH PORTS.	Number of Horses.			
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.
Belfast, . . .	30	147	328	505
Cork,	2	1	—	3
Drogheda,	—	50	37	87
Dublin, . . .	82	498	800	877
Waterford,	1	2	—	3
Wexford, . .	—	—	7	7
Total, . . .	85	698	702	1,485

TABLE 37.—RETURN of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland
1879 to 1903

YEAR.	CATTLE.						SHEEP.		
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.				Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Fattening or Breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.					
1879, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1880, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1881, .	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
1882, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	42
1883, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	1	29
1884, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	96
1885, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1886, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1887, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7
1888, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1889, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1890, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
1891, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1892, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1893, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1894, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11
1895, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	17
1896, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1897, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1898, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1899, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1900, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1901, .	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
1902, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
1903, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 38.—RETURN of the NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland
showing the Ports

PORTS OF DEPARTURE.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Belfast, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dublin, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

from the Isle of Man during each of the Years from inclusive.

SWINE.			Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine	Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	YEAR.
Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.			Stallions.	Mares.	Goldings.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	6	1872
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	1880
-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	5	1881
-	-	-	42	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	43	1882
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1883
-	-	-	29	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	34	1884
-	-	-	96	-	-	4	2	6	-	-	102	1885
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	8	1888
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	1887
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	11	-	-	15	1888
-	-	-	7	-	-	6	1	6	-	-	6	1889
-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	8	-	-	8	1890
-	-	-	4	-	-	2	8	10	-	-	14	1891
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	22	26	-	-	26	1892
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	1893
-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	8	-	-	8	1894
-	-	-	11	-	1	3	2	6	-	-	17	1895
-	-	-	17	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	24	1896
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	5	1897
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	1898
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1899
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1900
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	5	9	-	-	10	1901
-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	5	1902
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1903

from the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1903.
of Debarcation.

SWINE.			Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	PORT OF DEBARCATION
Fat.	Stores.	Total.		Stallions.	Mares.	Goldings.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	Belfast.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dublin.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	Total.

TABLE 39.—RETURN of the NUMBER of ANIMALS SHIPPED to and from the Places of Embarkation

IRISH PORTS.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.			SWINE.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calfs.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.
Cork to Aghada Pier,	-	1	-	8	9	2	-	2	-	13	2
to Belfast,	-	38	-	1	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
to Waterford,	-	119	-	62	181	-	-	-	1	-	-
Total,	-	158	-	72	230	2	-	2	1	13	2
Aghada Pier to Cork,	-	-	-	3	3	157	16	183	381	-	381
Belfast to Cork,	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford to Belfast,	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
to Duncannon,	83	732	-	423	1,238	67	10	77	21	36	57
to New Ross,	-	1,049	-	3,269	4,318	164	-	164	21	13	34
Total,	94	1,781	-	3,692	5,567	231	10	241	42	49	91
Duncannon to Waterford,	1,394	720	-	-	2,114	948	260	1,207	5,194	-	5,194
New Ross to Waterford,	3,240	2,477	1	13	5,731	4,885	2,078	6,963	24,760	-	24,760
Kilrush to Limerick,	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	220	24	244
Portumna to "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	150	230
Bazaghro to "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100
Mountshannon "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	30
Total,	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1,330	194	1,524
Mulroy to Portrush,	-	332	170	-	502	92	3	95	767	74	841
Greenore to Greenacres,	4	13	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenacres to Greenore,	-	533	-	-	533	403	30	433	30	-	30
Londonderry to Moville,	16	44	-	4	64	-	-	-	-	21	21
Moville to Londonderry,	95	800	2	2	900	407	69	476	178	29	207
Londonderry to Mulroy,	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sligo to Belmullet,	-	35	-	2	37	-	-	-	-	1	1
Belmullet to Sligo,	-	102	-	-	102	121	895	1,016	2,607	-	2,607
Total,	4,348	7,293	123	3,788	15,552	9,931	4,160	13,391	35,485	329	35,814

INLAND NAVIGATION.

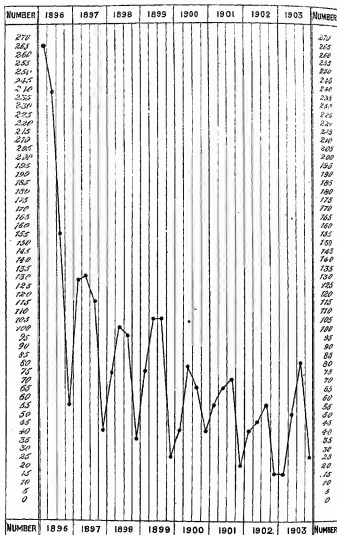
Planes in Ireland during the Year ended 31st December, 1903, showing
and Debarcation.

Date.	HORSES.				Mule or Jennet.	Asses.	Total Animals.	IRISH PORTS.
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	Cork to Aghada Pier.
-	-	2	6	8	-	-	47	" to Belfast.
-	-	3	6	9	-	-	292	" to Waterford.
-	-	6	12	17	-	1	264	Total.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	467	Aghada Pier to Cork.
-	-	-	1	1	1	-	4	Belfast to Cork.
-	-	2	2	5	-	-	16	Waterford to Belfast.
-	-	8	9	17	-	25	1,430	" to Duncannon.
1	1	9	22	32	1	12	4,582	" to New Ross.
1	1	10	24	34	1	28	6,008	Total.
-	-	-	3	3	-	-	16,158	Duncannon to Waterford.
-	-	8	6	14	-	4	40,377	New Ross to Waterford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	956	Kilrush to Limerick.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	260	Portlanna to "
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	Banagher to "
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	Mountshannon "
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,286	Total.
-	-	1	2	3	-	-	1,201	Mulroy to Portrush.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	Greencore to Greencastle.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,204	Greencastle to Greencore.
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	80	Londonderry to Moville.
-	-	1	3	4	-	-	1,689	Moville to Londonderry.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Londonderry to Mulroy.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	Sligo to Belmullet.
-	-	3	-	3	-	-	2,713	Belmullet to Sligo.
1	1	37	61	99	2	44	55,416	Total.

SWINE FEVER IN IRELAND.

Outbreaks.

DIAGRAM showing the variations in the Quarterly Numbers of Outbreaks during the years 1896 to 1903, inclusive.



N.B.—The four spaces in each yearly column contain an indication of the figures for the Quarters of that year ended 31st March, 30th June, 30th September and 31st December.